The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th Feb.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

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Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE. VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 17, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	5,000	2nd March 1899.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday. 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	9th March 1899.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 23rd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd February.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 8th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 23rd February.

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" medium, " " 2-8 "	3	8	" " 12 in.	1	8
" large " " 3-12, "	6	0	CHAMBERS, with cover	3	8
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" fixed bars, 10 in.	3	0	FUNNELS, 4 3-4 in.	1	8
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI .... Plaintiff.
vs.
VULLIBHAI KHANBHOY .... Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 18th day of August, 1892, as varied by two several Consent Orders herein dated respectively the 3rd day of April, 1894, and the 19th day of April, 1894, all that the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhoy Khanbhai in each and every of the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Mohlla, on the West side thereof in sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Luteebjee but now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 23 and 24 but now under Street Nos. 76 and 78, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street, aforesaid on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khatru Moosa Juma but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter referred to as Lot No 2, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorujmal Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street, aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub and now in the occupation of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 25 and 26, but now under Street No. 80-82, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenths of another square yard be the same, little, more or less, and bounded as follows.—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor but now of late Shaik Ahmed, and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Lutibjee but now of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai being the premises referred to as lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, old Survey No. 763 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769-3774, Street No. 1-3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf on or towards the North by the leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, next herein after secondly described abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobart and Company and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a police hospital and partly vacant and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th day of August 1872, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May 18 0 at the annual rent of Rupees (314- -0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to receive subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise dated 10th September 1846 and made between one [illegible] Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees 291 (two hundred and ninety).

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate adjoining the land lastly herein above described namely at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11630 and old survey No. A-736 New survey Nos. 3295, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road and on or towards the South by the property firstly herein before described which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rupees (10-3) ten and annas three and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to be herein before mentioned demise dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. IV.

All that right title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the west side of Baba Dhubao Street in the sub-district of Bombay which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahimanjee Khanbhai Ghellabhai Khanbhai and Atmedbhoy Tajbhoy and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant Vullibhai Khanbhai and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 2711 Collector's New No. 9713 old Survey No. 1236 New Survey No. 4451 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under ward No. 6875 Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141 containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows. That is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage on or towards the west by Baboo Dhuboo Street aforesaid on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ram [illegible] Money Bawa and on towards the south by the house of Caterboy Sullemanjee.

LOT No. V.

All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement Five hundred and forty-six and seven-ninths square yards and bounded as follows; That is to say on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Beg Mahomed trading under the name of Abdul Rajman Salay Mahomed on or towards the south by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dabash on or towards the east by Akbar Street and on or towards the West partly by land in the occupation of Rajaram Gowardraw and Tyaballly Sullaymanjee and partly by land in the occupation of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3185 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said lessee and which said premises are demised by and comprised in a certain Indenture of Lease dated 29th January 1889 and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and Vullibhai Khanbhai.

LOT No. VI.

The Steam Launch "Mary" bearing B No. 4011 of nineteen tons burthen.

LOT No. VII.

The Steam Launch "Tristy" bearing B No. 4320 of 3654 100 tons burthen.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Nanu and Hormusjee Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named at No. 89 Medow Street Fort Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of January, 1899.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE

PROFESSOR A. B. VON GEYER
will Exhibit Daily, from to-day, at 9 P.M.,
The TWO GREAT WONDERS of the age,
The 1898 Bioscope and Edisons' 98 Phonograph, with the latest Additions of Bettini's Microphonograph,
LIVING PICTURES AND VOICES.
Tragic and Comic Scenes and Speeches, etc.
Don't miss this opportunity! Praised Everywhere, Certificates from H. M. the QUEEN and ROYALTIES of Europe.
Doors Open at 8 p.m. Performance at 9 p.m. sharp.
ADMISSION: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 Annas.
Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Children, and Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES OF THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE

WILL BE HELD AT MAHIM
ON SATURDAY, THE 4TH OF MARCH, 1899,
AT 4-30 P.M.
The Hon'ble Sir ANDREW WINGATE, C.I.E., I.C.S., will preside.
All friends of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY RACES.

WEDNESDAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1899.

1st RACE	The Midget Plate	3-30 P.M.
2nd "	The Asian Stakes	4-0 "
3rd "	The Bedouin Stakes	4-30 "
4th "	The Importers Plate	5-0 "
5th "	The Stewards Purse	5-30 "
6th "	The New Comers Plate	6-0 "

By permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play during the afternoon.

CHARGES.

1ST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. as.
Day Tickets, to admit one Gentleman and one Lady	5 0
Private Paddock	1 8
N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to Private Paddock without extra charge.	
Season Tickets, Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock, including pass 2 Ladies	15 0
Season Tickets, Grand Stand and Enclosure, including pass 2 Ladies	12 0

2ND ENCLOSURE.

Day Tickets	1 8
Children and Ladies	0 12

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES—

	Local Time.
Colaba	2 35 P.M.
Church Gate	2 40 "
Grant Road	2 51 "
Arrives Mahaluxmi	2 56 "

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share (or 10 per cent on the Capital for the time being paid up in respect of such Share) for the year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made Payable (free of income tax) on and after March 6th, 1899, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register, on March 5th, 1899.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 4th to March 14th, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. C. RUTNAGUR & Co.,
Agent.
Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

NEW PICTURES.

BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	do.
Return from Inkerman	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	do.
Quatre Bras	do.
Roll Call	do.
Scotland for ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	R Caton Woodville,
Storming of Badajos (1812)	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	do.
Guns to the Front	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes of Great Britain (1798)	Douglas Cooper.
Charge of the Heavy Brigade	G D Giles.
Nelson's ship in the Battle of Trafalgar	J M W Turner, R. A.
Omdurman (Charge 21st Lancers)	Stanley Berkeley.
Atbara (Charge of the Camerons)	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love Letter	By Luke Fildes, R A.
Order of the Bath (Dogs)	C Burton Barber.
For the Safety of the Public" (A Pup muzzled)	E Caldwell.
A Football Match	W H Overend.
Companion to above	do.
Henpecked (Dog and Hen)	R Morley.
Roused (Lions)	H Dicksie
The Captive	Sir Jas Millais P R A
The Sisters Kiss	Sir Fred. Leighton P R A
Clytie	Lord Leighton P R A (His last Picture.)
"Roses" and "Ivy" (Companion)	Herkomer R A.
Corona	C E Perugini.
Atalanta's Race	E J Poynter, R A.
Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale (Dogs)	Sir Edwin Landseer.
Geordie Sits in [Charlie's Chair (Dogs)	Ed Douglas.
Old Man's Darling (Dogs)	W H Trood.
A Plaintive Duet (Dogs)	do.
A Dead Heat (Dogs)	A J Elsley
Goodbye (Dogs)	do.
"Wait a Minute" (Dogs)	do.
La Source	Marazolle.
A Credit to His Family (Dogs)	Stanley Berkeley.
A Disgrace to his Family (Companion to above)	do.
First Sight of the Fox (Paps)	S Carter.
The Good Shepherd	W C Dodson

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
Opposite Bombay Club,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHUT SHANKER KHUSHAL, late of Gaum Gale in the Raj Serohi in Marwar Hindoo, deceased.

RAMESHWAR KHUSHAL on behalf of NAVALRAM, the minor son of the said deceased ... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of February, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the Sixty-Second Year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,
The 7th day of February, 1899.

BALKRISHNA V. N. KIRTIKAR,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NEW PREPARATIONS.

SAFINE.

A NEW substitute for Benzine for removing Grease Stains of every description from gloves, silks, &c., is found preferable to Benzine, being non-inflammable and of an agreeable odour. Try a bottle, As. 8 and As. 14.

BLOOD ENRICHING.

SALINE! SALINE!!

Specially made in London from the best and pure ingredients, is in no way inferior to the expensive Salines. As. 12 per Bottle.

DERMOPLASTIN

Is an Infallible cure for Eczema, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Nettle Rash, Burns, Sores, &c. Re 1 per Bottle.

MURKIMAR PILLS

Proved to be a never failing safeguard against Plague and Epidemic Diseases. As. 4 per box of 12 Pills. Perfectly tasteless.

Chemists, {MADON, SONS & CO.,} Druggists.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, MARKET BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1899,
TO-NIGHT, AT 8-30,
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.

PROGRAMME.

REFRESHMENTS.

1.	Violin Solo	Miss George.
2.	Piano Solo	Mr. F. Good.
3.	Soprano Solo	
4.	Æola Solo	Mr. M. T. Carroll.
5.	Tenor Solo	Mr. H. L. Harrington.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898.
MR. C. CHRISTIANSEN,
will move its adoption seconded by
Rev. DENNIS OSBORNE.
ADDRESSES BY FRIENDS.
ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

6.	Song	Mrs. Peters.
7.	Cornet Solo	Mr. Brace.
8.	Glee ... Ready	The Choir.

ICES.
A HEARTY INVITATION TO ALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the handsome and valuable blackwood and teakwood drawing-room and bed-room furniture, first-rate ebonized upright grand piano nearly new, rich oil paintings and other pictures, gauze curtain, Indian carpet, etc., the property of A. CARON, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazar the following fancy goods suitable for presents consisting of Gladstone handbags lady's and gent's dressing bags, albums, platedware glass table ornaments, Italian figures table ornaments photo-frames, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, cutlery etc.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

100 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches, 14 oz., Hastings Mill, of November, 1898 shipment, of which 96 bales arrived per s s India and 4 bales per s s Vadala, from Calcutta.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Mr. W. Thacker, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, on SATURDAY the 25th instant at 2 p.m., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, first rate grand upright piano by Rose etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the foot of the Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, opposite the Maneckjee Petit Mill, the very valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, by Robert Benjamin and others, best plated ware, by Elkington, Reed and Barton, rich crockery and glassware, nearly new cottage piano by Schneider, velvet piled carpet 16 by 20 ft, full size slate billiard-table by Thurston with balls, cues lamp, etc complete, two D. B. Guns, C spring vis-a-vis in good order, powerful bay galloway, harness, telescope lamps, ice box by Napier, Lady's Royal progress bicycle, Gents rambler racer, large iron safe etc. the property of A. H. MUIR, Esq. Engineer. Maneckjee Petit Mills.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT VANKA MOHOLLA, OR STREET, NEAR COLBHAT ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY the 4th day of March, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Eshwantrao Keshavrao, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of December, 1897:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 127 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, old No. 225, new No. 1725, old survey No. 226, and new survey No. 3174, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3213, and street No. 23, and all which premises are situate, at and on the west side of Vanka Moholla or Street, near Colbhat Road, at Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Vanka Moholla or Street, on or towards the west and south by the property of Nowrojee Rustomjee, and on or towards the north by the property of Byramjee Cursetjee Desai and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHOMEDAN MILL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the proprietors put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, on the premises at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, the following leasehold land, buildings, machinery, and all other accessories thereto.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, situate at Girgaum, near the French Bridge, containing by admeasurement 5,442 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, boilers, engine house, and machinery. The machinery consists of one compound engine of 750 H.P., three boilers by Hicks Hargrave, baling and bundling presses by Platt Bros., iron joists and girders, etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Also about 1,638 square-yards of Government land or ground, together with the building or chawl standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

The above premises and machinery, are now on view.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No 7, Harbour View Buildings, near Apollo Hotel, Colaba Causeway, very handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, table ornaments, China and Japanese flowervases, Brussels and Cambay carpets, a large musical box, five pictures, a sweet-toned Mahogany square piano by John Broadwood and Sons a large cooking stove, etc, etc., the property of C. E. ROSS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, above Vienna Confectionery the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, a sweet-toned cottage piano, by John Broadwood and Sons in very good order, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, large Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures and oliographs, &c., &c., the property of W. P. Cleary, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

On SATURDAY the 25th inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Landau in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle the property of another gentleman—
1 black water gelding 15-2 1-2 8 years, quiet steady and fast trapper practically sound.
1 strong gig with india-rubber tyres in very good order.
1 set of harness with English reins.
1 hunting saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES at Alli Bin Ameer's Stables, Ripon Road, Byculla.

On Sunday, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place about 20 Arab horses suitable for riding and carriages, belonging to different Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 25 newly imported walers, comprising some thoroughbred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thoroughbreds and racers, all in splendid condition.

The above lot is broken and unbroken and fit for immediate use.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 21st February, 1899.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA and AUSTRALIA, and has been recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE "HELICAL" STYLOGRAPH will write a thousand words with one fill of ink. Warranted a perfect writing instrument. In polished vulcanite Ready for instant use. Rs. 3-8. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 25, Hornby Row.

CHEAPEST Cut-Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oilman Stores, Cigars, Tobacco, Patent Medicines, Outstation orders are executed. Domestic servants supplied by C.S. DMELLO and Co., Opposite Crawford Market.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

FOR 1899.—New Year's Designs in French Cambrics now showing. Very Pretty and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12. over 10 yards, Annas 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

A EUROPEAN LADY wants a SITUATION as a School Matron, Nursery Governess or Companion. County no objection. Address "No. 66," care of this Office.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Capital Instantaneous Photographs of all the Boats that took part, including several of the starts, now on view, at the ROYAL YACHT CLUB and ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FLORAL DECORATIONS for Wedding and other Festive occasions made by HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

THE "PRACTICAL ENGINEER" is the best Weekly Engineering Journal published. Post free to any address, Rs. 10 per annum, including free copy of best Engineers' Pocket Book published.—31, Whitworth Street, Manchester, England.

ENGINEER.—MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL, 27 years' Experience, in want of employment. Address "501," care of this Office.

MATHERAN—TO LET.—"Eden Hall," "Jewajee Hall," and "St. Elmo No. 2." Large, comfortable, well furnished, airy, commanding charming views, and most centrally situated BUNGALOWS on the hill. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

MATHERAN.—SMALL and LARGE BUNGALOWS TO LET. Central position, furnished, at greatly reduced rent. For plans and further particulars, apply H. N. LORD, Matheran, or A. N. LORD, 1st Marine Lane, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, Certificated ENGINEER, to take charge of small Steamer. Apply FRAMJEE SONS and Co., Agents, H. M.'s Government of Ceylon, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malliyalum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

KHANDALLA or LANOULI.—WANTED, Small BUNGALOW, for hot weather. Address "S," care of this Office.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED TENT MAKER. Apply by letter, stating pay and experience, with copy of testimonials, to Messrs. BINNY and Co., Secretaries, The Carnatic Mill Co., Ld., Madras.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

CLERK.—WANTED, SITUATION in Commercial Office. Apply "M.," care of this Office.

PONY and CART, smart turn-out, WANTED. Address "D. J.," care of this Office.

THE ONLY FIRM in BOMBAY which REFILLS and Repairs AMONICAL and PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES with one Year's guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-Class European Hotel, occupying the highest and coolest position. Extensive improvements introduced at great expense for the Comfort of Visitors.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St—ley Ed—des, Brigadier General."

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-4-0, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-0 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so called Registry Offices.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FLORAL PRESENTATIONS, Floral Bouquets, Wreaths, Flower Sprays, Baskets, ready and made to order. Apply HORMUSJI A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALIST AND INVESTORS.

Auction Sale of very Valuable Landed Property at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, Fort, next to the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Offices.

On SATURDAY, the 11th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanji Jijibhoy, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property,—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Rampart Row and Rope Walk Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 421 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 55, and new No. 4895, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 29-1-8, and Ward Nos. 1174, 1177, and bounded on the north by the property of Haji Ali Bebany, on the south by Rampart Row, on the east by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and on the west by Rope Walk Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Executors at their Office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF BAGS OF SUGAR.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Receiver in Suit No. 34, of 1899 and in re Karim Beg Mahomed an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 2 p.m., in the insolvent's godown, at Khand Bazaar, consisting of a large quantity of bags of sugar, iron safe, scale and weights empty boxes, mattress, pillows, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE PLOTS OF LAND AT DHARAVAI AND MAHIM.

Under intructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Abdul Hoosein Samsoodin, deceased, in Suit No. 262, of 1897, and of Sha Navalchund Hirachand, in the undermentioned properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers on the dates and hours and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz. Lots Nos. 1 to 8, will be sold at Dharavi at the Dharavi Road, near the Police Chowki, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of March, 1899, at 4 p. m. and Lots Nos. 9 and 10, at Mahim, near Manwalla Tank, and also near Mr. Pitale's Oart, on SUNDAY, 12th March, 1899, at 4 p. m.

The various lots are marked on the spot.

LOT Nos. 1 to 8 on SUNDAY, the 5th day of March, 1899, at Dharavi, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. I.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, A-15772 H-15772, C-15832, F-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-15768 13180 13462 and new Survey Nos 2 3 12-486 2 4 5 6 12-481 11 300 5-297 15-298 21-299, 8-308 admeasuring about 4-319 square yard.

LOT No. II.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, F-15808 A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462 and new Survey Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19-300, 9, 10, 12-299 1, 35-480, 2 3 4 5 6 9 12 13-301 admeasuring about 6355 square yards.

LOT No. III.

A piece of Land at Dharavi bearing a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, ag-15763, B-15775, 158 8 G-15772, H-15772 C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752 A-15817 15816 F-157681, 13180, 13462, and new Survey Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 4, 16-216, 1-318 1,2,7,8,12, 15, 17, 18-324, 19, 20-324, 6-7-9 323.

LOT No. IV.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-1577 H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 1575.. A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180 13462, and new Survey Nos. 10-317, 2, 4-172, 5, 6-318, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14-473 admeasuring about 5947 square yards.

LOT No. V.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15,818 - G-15772 H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777 A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816 F-157681, 13180, 13162, and new Survey Nos. 7-472, 1, 1A, 2-3-9, 1, 3, 5, 8, 14-323, admeasuring about 4776 square yards.

LOT No. VI.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832, E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-11817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13452 and new Survey Nos 1, 2, 31393, 4 322, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12394 admeasuring 5,542 square yards.

LOT No. VII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763 B-15775, 15781, 15818, G-15772 H-15772, C-15832 E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681, 13180, 13462 and new Survey Nos. 1-358 admeasuring about 3,450 square yards.

LOT No. VIII.

A piece of Land at Dharavi being a portion of Collector's new Nos. 15765, 15764, C-15763, B-15775 15781, 15818, G-15772, H-15772, C-15832 E-15808, A-15777, A-15799, 15791, 15788, 15752, A-15817, 15816, F-157681 13180, 13462 and new Survey Nos 11-436, 2-438, 5, 8-439, admeasuring about 4, 402 square yards.

LOT Nos. 9 and 10 on SUNDAY, the 12th day of March 1899, at Mahim, near Manwalla Tank, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. IX.

A piece of Land at Mahim near Manwalla Tank bearing Collector's new No. 13063 and new Survey No. 1-202 admeasuring about 6,216 square yards.

LOT No. X.

A piece of Land at Mahim near Manwalla Tank bearing Collector's new Nos. 3629 and 12951 and new Survey Nos. 179, 3, 4-180, 1, 186.

For particular and conditions of sale and inspection of deeds and plans apply to Messrs. Framji and Dinshaw the Vandor's Attorneys, at their Office at the Oriental Buildings, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold, Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 1,000 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

ENDOWMENT and Whole Life Policies, LOW PREMIUMS, LARGE ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

For full Prospectus and Forms of Proposal
Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Town in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 5-30 P.M.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

25th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS, W. I. T. C., will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23rd February, at 5-30 P.M.

By order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1899.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Munzil, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd February, 1899, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

NOTICE is also hereby given that immediately after the termination of the above meeting, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

That the word "three" in the third line of the 93rd Article of Association of the Company be deleted and the word "five" substituted therefor.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd February, 1899, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 13th February, 1899.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	6,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. C.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW-YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 6 cent., 12 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 9 months at 5 per cent., 6 months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

"Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 9-40m., 10-36a. Low water, 3-58m., 3-21a.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 6-45 a.m.
The Plague Commission Secretariat 10-30 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.
Bombay Races, second day.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Professor A. B. von Geyer, 9 p.m.
Wilson College Literary Society's annual general gathering, 8 p.m.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual fair held at the Khoja Durga at Sandal Street, commences this evening, and will continue for three days.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The annual general gathering of this society will be held to-day at 8 p.m., in the College Hall, Chowpati. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, principal of the College has kindly consented to preside.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY. (under the managemet of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap residencies for Poor Parsees.)—Total number of patients treated during the month of January last was 484.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo, and Chinde per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd inst.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave and St. Marie via Tuticorin per s. s. Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m, on Sunday the 26th inst.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society TownHall at 5-30 p.m. to-day for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule 11. After which the following paper will be read:—Marriage customs amongst the Parsees and their comparison with similar customs of other nations by Mr Jivanji Jamshedji Modi BA

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Early on Sunday morning, some burglars broke into a hut occupied by one Gopinath Ramchandra, near the Mahim Railway station. They cut the string, which secured the door of the hut and made their way in, but before they could lay their hands on any property, an inmate of the hut awoke from his sleep. He raised an alarm, and the burglars immediately took to their heels and disappeared in the fields.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday John Pitters, a native christian, was charged with enticing away Massoo, wife of Allum Noor a fireman in the service of the B B & C I Railway Company. Mr Kazi Kabirdin barrister-at-law appeared for the prosecution, the accused being defended by Mr Hugh Sealy. Complainant in his evidence stated that he married Massoo about four months ago and both of them resided in a chawl at Parel. The accused was their neighbour and he formed acquaintance with complainant and his wife. On the 17th ultimo, while complainant was on duty, the accused enticed away his wife and took her to Poona where they were detained on suspicion by the railway police. Complainant further alleged that his wife took away with her all the ornaments and Rs 30 in cash. The police made a reference to Bombay when complainant took out a warrant from the Magistrate and the accused was brought down to Bombay with Massoo. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was fined Rs 30 which amount was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

DROWNING FATALITY IN A QUARRY HOLE.—On Monday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu man was found floating on the surface of the water in the old quarry hole off the Ripon Road by a townsman. The latter informed the police, who had the body removed out of the water. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pyran and lungotee only. The police also found a pyran and two dhoturs lying on the bank of the quarry. The information was circulated, and the body was subsequently identified to be that of one Dhondee Siddoo, aged twenty-eight years, a labourer, who had till recently been residing in a chawl at Arthur Road. It appears that a few days ago, several cases of plague occurred in the chawl in which the deceased had been living, and consequently all the tenants, including the deceased vacated the place, and since then they had been putting up in the Morland Road Health Camp. It is presumed that deceased went to bathe in the quarry hole, which is not far from the camp and while doing so was accidentally drowned. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, regarding the death of the deceased at the quarry hole. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

A CUTCHI HINDOO BARRISTER.—A brilliant gathering of the leading members of the Cutchi Hindu community was held in the spacious hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday to give an address of cordial welcome to Mr. Moolji Devji Vedant on his return from England after being called to the Bar. The hall was tastefully decorated with banners, arches of palm-leaves, and flowers. The place was crowded with people. In response to invitations issued in the names of Messrs. Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Vasanji Trikamji Moolji, Rao Bahadoor Karamsi Damji, Lakhamsi Napoo, Damji Lakhmichand, the whole Cutchi Hindu community had gathered, there being a sprinkling of Europeans and members of the other Hindu community. Prominent amongst those present were Hon. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade, C.I.E., who presided Mrs. Gostling, Mr. J. F. Fernandes, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Kholas, Hon. Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram, Rao Bahadoor Dalpatram Pranjivandas Khakhar, Rao Bahadoor Vasanji Khimji, Rao Bahadoor Karamsi Damji, Rao Bahadoor Keshowji Nathoo, Messrs. Moolji Devji Vedant, Lakhamsi Napoo Nensi, Damjibhoy Lakhmichand, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar Rao Saheb Devji Odhavji, Messrs. Damodar Tapidas, Madhowji Virji, Devji Ramdas, Drs. Popat Prabhuram, and ShivdasParmanand, Messrs Vitbal Purshotam, Morarji Heerji, Champsi Parbat Moolji Shamji Ladha, Khimji Kooverji Narsi, Khimji Narayanji Joshi and many others. The address of welcome was read by Mr. Madhowji Virji solicitor, and afterwards Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar translated it into Gujarati for the benefit of those who did not understand English.—The Hon. Justice Ranade then presented the address to Mr. Moolji Devji Vedant in a richly silver casket of Cutch workmanship with a costly shawl, and Mr. M. D. Vedant thanked his friends in suitable words. The president congratulated Mr. Moolji on his success and wished him prosperity in his career, and after a vote of thanks had been accorded to the Hon. Mr. Ranade, the guests were garlanded with flowers, and the party ended.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 17th February, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	842	712
Karachi	18	16
Poona	9	6
Districts.		
Kaira	92	57
Panch Mahals	171	98
Broach	70	54
Surat	58	41
Kanara	16	14
Thana	207	173
Khandesh	9	12
Nasik	99	82
Poona	24	16
Ratnagiri	2	2
Satara	171	121
Kolaba	37	33
Sholapur	23	21
Ahmednagar	13	8
Belgaum	194	162
Dharwar	349	257
Bijapur	54	52
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	125	101
Kathiawar	—	—
Kolhapur	208	169
Cutch	16	15
Rewa Kantha	14	9
Palanpur	11	8
Savantwadi	1	1
Sachin	—	—
Akalkot	—	—
Aundh	4	5
Bhor	—	—
Total	2,863	2,259
Week ending Feb. 10	2,912	2,275
Total to date	227,233	179,673

Ahmedabad, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar Kathiawar district Mahi Kantha, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Bhor and Sayanur States were free.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE second day's proceedings of the Horse and Dog Show were continued yesterday on the Oval, when there was again an excellent attendance. In the heavy weight hunters Dr. Bull sent a grand Waler mare, which was placed first, and the same owner took second prize with Bimbashi, a chesnut Waler gelding. The light weight hunters class went to Aga S. Shah with the Wreck, who also got the prize for the best English or Colonial horse over 14 hands, and Lady Sandhurst's victory in the Ladies hack class was a popular one. In other classes over 14 hands Mr. Mollinson's BonnieDoon was awarded premier honours, and in the class 14 hands and under, Mrs. E. M Slater's Spree gained the red rosette. A splendid stallion was shown in Nobleman, a grand race horse, and in the class for English or Colonial horses of 14 hands and under Aga S. Shah was first, the same owner's Yildiz being placed as the best Arab over 14 hands. Mrs. Cecil Gray's Geordie was adjudged the best Arab 14 hands and under, and Aga S. Shah had further honours in showing the best country-bred in Evensong. Mrs. F. W. Shaw's and Mr. F. C. Allen's tandem was placed first, the pair of greys looking particularly smart, The Ahmednugger Remount Depots were again to the front in the best complete turn out, and Mr. F. C. Allen's Codling won further honours for the best turn out, pony 14 hands and under. In the turn out for ladies Lady Sandhurst was first, and Mr. R. W. Harster won the Jumping competition for horses.

THE DOG SHOW

formed an additional attraction, and the way in which this section has been patronised should be an encouragement for the Committee to continue it. There is no doubt about its popularity, and competitions of this character would help to promote the importation of well-bred animals. The fox-terrier class showed up well, and some excellent dogs were benched. Dr. Bull showed a splendid specimen, St. Patrick, who shows himself well, while Mr. Gay's Towzer possesses many good points. Dr. Bull again sent into the ring a wire-haired terrier in the rough coated class, in which Mr. A. Foulkes was remarkably successful with Tag and Sally. Mrs. P. R. Wilson's Wakefield Pat II. carried off the Irish Terrier prize, but he was closely run by Captain Hojel's Micky. An excellent bull terrier, Sam, was benched by Mrs. R. Gilbert, and Mr. A. C. Bolton's Jack gained notice from the judges. A good bull-dog is Bob White, the property of Sergeant W. Cooke, and he beat Mrs. Stansfield's Dr. Patrick There was a keen competition in the mixed classes, which included four Chows, two bull mastiffs, two collies, two French poodles, two bull mastiffs, two Dandy Dinmonts, Aberdeen terrier, St. Bernard, great Dane, and others. Mr. F. A. Prevost's French poodle, Lady Betty, was awarded first prize, the Aberdeen terrier, a very good Scotch dog belonging to Captain Young, being second, and Mr Pouvala's St. Bernard third. Specials were awarded to Captain Rogers for a Dandy Dinmont, to Mr. A. T. Spalding for a Chow pup, and to Mr. J. Ghoshal for his Dalmatian hound. There was a good show of greyhounds, Lieutenant L. H. Richardson being first in the Arab class, while Dr. Dyson had the premier position in the English section. Miss Barton's Fritz was a good first among the Dachshunds, and animals belonging to Mr. [illegible] L. Wyatt and Mr. J. B. MacFadyen were first in the toy and pug classes respectively. The best spaniel was shown by Mr. Morris, and the best dog was adjudged to be Lady Betty, while the questionable distinction of the ugliest dog was gained by Tim, a bull terrier belonging to Capt. Hojel. The judges were Messrs. L. H. Blomenstock, Mr. Massey, Lieutenant Farmer, Major Mills, and Dr. Bull, whose decisions gave great satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the judging the prize, winners of the two days were paraded on the field, and then Lady Sandhurst gracefully distributed the prizes. At the conclusion of the ceremony, hearty cheers were given for Her Ladyship, and a cordial cheer was given to Mr. D. Lindsay for his indefatigable efforts as honorary secretary and treasurer. The success of the whole proceedings was particularly pronounced, and the Executive Committee are to be heartily congratulated on the result of their labours. The following were yesterday's awards:—

SECTION B.—HUNTERS.

CLASS 5—Heavy weight hunters up to over 12 stone 1st Prize presented by Mr G H Townsend, 2nd Prize presented by Mr J Stanley Smith and 3rd Prize by Mr H E John.

Dr G H Bull's Hawthornden	1
Dr G H Bull's Bimbashi	2
Ahmednagger Remount Depot Monarch	3

18 competed.

CLASS 6—Light weight Hunters of 12 stones and under. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Australian Horse Shippers. 3rd Prize presented by the Fund.

Aga S Shah's the Wreck	1
Major H Martin's Pochard	2
Major Broome's Lisle Hose (By Stockwell—Lilla)	3

16 competed.

SECTION C.—LADIE'S HACKS.

CLASS 9—Arabs (Horses, Galloways or Ponies) 1st Prize presented by Sir J Cawasji Jehangir Readymony. 2nd Prize presented by Mr C M Ross.

Lady Sandhurst's St George	1
Mrs Cecil Gray's Geordie	2
Miss Jame's Little Titch	3

10 competed.

CLASS 10—Other classes over 14 hands. 1st Prize presented by Mr J R Greaves. 2nd Prize presented by Brigadier General Ventris.

Mr Mollison's Bonnie Doon	1
Mrs W G Nash's Manrchioness	2
Mr G Prier de Saone's New Moon	3

11 competed.

CLASS 11—Other class under 14 hands. 1st Prize presented by Mr Sulleman A Wahed, 2nd Prize presented by Major H Martin.

Mrs E Mc Slater's Spree	1
Mrs F W Shaw's Mabel	2

5 competed.

SECTION E.—HARNESS.

CLASS 20—Tandems 1st Prize presented by Sir Dinshaw M Petit

Mrs F W Shaw's and Mr F C Allen's Mabel Codling	1

CLASS 23—Stallions of other Classes, 1st Prize presented by Sir George Cotton.

Mr Naronji Dwarkadas' Nobleman	1
Aga S Shah's Ayrdale	2

3 competed.

SECTION J.

CLASS 27—For the best English or Colonial over 14 hands, 1st Prize was presented by H E the Govenor, 2nd PrizePresented by Mr C F Meyer and the 3rd prize by the Fund.

Aga S Shah's The Wreck	1
Dr G H Bull's Hawthornden	2
Mr Pawvalla's Miss Sweet William	3

20 competed.

CLASS 28—For the best English or Colonial 14 hands and under. 1st Prize presented by the Fund, 2nd Prize presented by Messrs Noel & Richards

Aga S Shah's Fleetwing	1
Mr D Lindsay's Waress	2

CLASS 29—For the best Arab over 14 hands, 1st Prize presented by the Fund and the 2nd by Mr J J Parrot.

Aga S Shah's Yildiz	1
Mr D Lindsay's Atlas	2

entries 10.

CLASS 30—For the best Arab 14 hands and under 1st Prizepresented by Captains Young, Greig and Wilkinson. 2nd Prize presented by the Fund and the 3rd by Mr Abdoor Rizzak bin Curtas.

Mrs Cecil Gray's Geordie	1
Mr E McCauslands Saglaivi	2
Captain H B Wilkinson's Moslem	3

15 competed.

CLASS 31—For the best Country-bred. 1st Prize presented by Prince Samat Singhji of Palitana. 2nd Prize presented by the Fund.

Aga S Shah's Evensong	1
Mr E Mollison's Bonnie Doon	2
Captain Young's My Fancy	3

6 competed,

CLASS 33—For the best complete turnout. Single Horse 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by Mr Pestonji B Press.

Ahmednuggar Remount Depots Magpie	1
Mr Pawvallas's Miss Sweet William	2

13 competed

CLASS 34—For the best complete turnout Single Pony 14 hands and under 1st and 2nd prizes presented by Mr C G Giro and Captain Crawford

Mr F C Allen's Codling and Ralli Car	1
Lady Sandhurst's Sebipka and Trap	2
Mr J H Sanber's Gem and Trap	3

12 competed

SECTION K—JUMPING COMPETITIONS,

CLASS 35—For Horses—1st Prize presented by Mr Naranji Dwarkadass 2nd by Mr F C Allen and the 3rd by Mr Rodocanachi

Mr R W Harster's The Clown	1
Captain Crawford's	2
Mr P F Fischer's Atlas Moth	3

22 competed.

SECTION L.

CLASS 40—Single Harness for Ladies only 1st Prize presented by Mr Jamsetji N Tata 2nd prize presented by the Fund.

Lady Sandhurst	1
Mrs Prevost	2
Mrs Deane	3

DOG SHOW.

SMOOTH-COATED FOX TERRIERS.	
Dr G H Bull's St Patrick	1
Mr Gay's Towzer	2
Mr J Farme's Jill	3
ROUGH-COATED TERRIERS.	
Dr G H Bull's Godstow Rosamund	1
Mr A Foulke's Tag	2
Mr A Faulke's Sally	3
IRISH TERRIERS	
Mrs P R Wilson's Wakefield Pat II	1
Captain Hojel's Micky	2
Mr W H Leach's Biddy	3
BULL TERRIERS.	
Mrs R Gilbert's Sam	1
Captain Hojel's Tim	2
Mr W Greaves' Dado	3
GREYHOUNDS	
Lieutenant L H Richardson's Bittens	1
Ali bin Taleb's Burga	2
AUSTRALIAN GREYHOUNDS	
Dr Dyson's Dasey	1
BULL DOGS	
Sergeant W Cooke's Bob White	1
Mrs Stanfield's Dr Patrick	2
DACHSHUNDS	
Miss Barton's Fritz	1
Hon'ble L P Russell's Princess	2
Mrs Cecil Gray's Chips	3
BEST LAP OR TOY.	
Mr S L Wyatt's Jappy	1
Dr Underwood's Jim	2
PUGS.	
Mr J B Mac Fadyen's Vixen	1
Mrs Bristed's Nankie-poo	2
BEST SPANIEL OR RE TRIEVER.	
Mr Morris' Carlo	1
Miss H F Seervai's Callin	2
MIXED CLASSES.	
Mr F A Pravast's Lady Betty	1
Captain Young's Tommy	2
Mr Pawvala's Young Duke	3
CERTIFICATES FOR SPECIAL EXCELLENCE.	
Captain Roger's Grange Duke	0
Mr A T Spalding's Chuffy	0
Mrs J Bristed's Felixstone	3
BEST DOG IN THE SHOW.	
Mr F A Prevost's Lady Betty	1
Dr G H Bull's St Patrick	2
Mr Pawvala's Young Duke	3
Mrs P R Wilson's Wakefield Patt II	4
BEST PUPPY UNDER 12 MONTHS.	
Mrs R Gilbert's Sam	1
Sergeant S A Anderson's Remount	
Captain Hogel's Tim	3

CARRIAGES AND SADDLERY.

AWARDS IN TRADE SECTION.

NEW YORK Import and Export Co.—Two and Four wheeled carriages.

Dadabhoy Bomanjee—Carriages, carriage fittings and material, Charlton Patent Coil Wired Tyre.

John Carr and Co., Ld.—Carriages, carriage fittings and lamps, spider wheels and India-rubber tyres.

Ludha Ebrahim and Co.—Imported carriages, saddlery and harness.

Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co.—Blankets and horse clothing.

Lund and Blockley.—Silver cups and silverware.

Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey—Saddles, bridles, bits, harness and saddle room furniture.

K. E. Talati, Ahmedabad.—Native-made cowhide railway carriage leather, morocco, chamois and ordinary carriage leather, and carriage hood leather.

Pestonji B. Press,—Proprietor Fort Coach Factory—Carriages, carriage fittings, lamps, bells, etc., carriage leather and mats.

GOLD MEDALS

For the best locally-built carriages—Four wheeled dog cart, fitted with patent detachable shaft, and electric light—Pestonji B. Press.

Four-wheeled office shigram—Dadabhoy Bomanji.

Hooded buggy—John Carr and Co., Ld.

For the best Native leather—K. E. Talati, Ahmedabad.

For the best Native made clothing—Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Co.

SILVER MEDALS.

For the best Imported carriage—Brougham, by Watson & Co., London—Ludha Ebrahim & Co.

Four-wheeled buggy—New York Import and Export Co.

For the best locally-made carriage fittings composite C springs—Pestonji B. Press.

Silver cups and silverware suitable for prizes—Lund & Blockley.

For the best imported saddlery—Noor Mahomed Ruttonsey.

Judged by Col. Stevens, R. A., and G.H. Townsend

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	4	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	19	10	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	40	10	49
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	20	5	24
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	15	58
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	6	20
G Mahim and Worli	9	5	19
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	68	79
Total	135	124	307
Total plague deaths to date	35,474	31,419	
Same date last year	83	166	307

FOUND DEAD ON THE ROAD.

The dead body of a Purdasee named Panasing, aged thirty years, was found by the police on Monday afternoon, lying at the entrance of the 5th Lane Camatipoora, The district medical officer examined the body and certified that it was a case of plague. Another Hindu name unknown, aged thirty-five years was found lying dead in an empty stable at Oomercary The death was certified to be due to plague.

COLABA HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions:—Sirdar Bahadur Mir Abdul Ali Rs 50. (to the fund of the Stuart-Strong Hospital). Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed Rs 250 for the purpose of erecting a ward in the Hospital Compound to be called "The Sulleman Abdul Wahep Plague Ward."

DYWADNIA HEALTH CAMP.

After presiding over a meeting held for the opening of the Hindu Fever Hospital, our public-spirited townsman, Seth Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy visited the Hindu Health Camps, located on the Kennedy Seaface, near the Charni Road Station, on Monday afternoon. Rao Bahadur Bhascarrao B. Pitale, Messrs. Balkrishnarao, Vamanrao Damodarjee and others received Seth Tribhovandas who went round the range of sheds in the camp and made minute inquiries as to their comforts &c. He was before leaving garlanded with flowers and presented with pan-sopari. The Seth offered to place his extensive lands at Worlee and Fergusson Road at the disposal of the Hindu public for use as health camps. He has made a road at considerable expense for this use by request of the inhabitants of the place.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. Frith, R. A., onexchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, has been transferred to India, and will command the Royal Artillery at Aden.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps will shortly come out to India for a term of duty and are posted as follows:—To Bengal Major Mumby and Lieutenant Thorbe; to the Punjab Lieutenant Brown-Mason; and to Bombay Captain MacCarthy

PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Plague Commission, consisting of Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., president, Mr. J. P. Hewett, I.C.S., C. I. E., Professor A. E. Wright, M. D., Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., and Dr. M. A. Ruffer, re-assembled yesterday, at the Secretariat, to receive further evidence.

DR. COLLIE'S EVIDENCE.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M.B., I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, gave evidence as to the difficulty in diagnosing cases of plague and the importance of quarantine versus surveillance and inspection as exemplified in (1) the occurrence of plague throughout the Ratnagiri Collectorate in the first year's epidemic and (2) the occurrence of cases in quarantine camp, up to 8 days and in one case, 12 days. He advocated early removal of people from infected areas with liberty to carry on their daily avocations out of the "Health Camps." He described the difficulties in pronouncing when an area or town may be declared "free," as exemplified in the case of Hubli with its dropping cases at longer intervals than the recognized incubation period and at considerable distances from former cases. He gave examples of plague being introduced into a community by means of clothing, and of a man contracting plague by surreptitiously re-visiting a cleared area. He then pointed out the importance of railway authorities being the first to impose rigorous precautions on their own employés, so as to prevent the spread of plague from one district to another, e.g., the Southern Maharatta Railway introduced plague to Hubli. He also spoke as to the importance and necessity for the Medical Officer being alone the organizer and director of all plague measures.

SPREAD OF PLAGUE BY RAILWAY.

Captain C. H. W. Meyer, I.M.S., gave evidence in connection with the first outbreak of plague at Hubli. He spoke of the introduction of the disease into Hubli by railway employés, and pointed out that it was chiefly by the movements of men in railway employ that the disease had been carried into the south of India. The insanitary conditions prevailing in the railway quarters, favoured the development and spread of the disease. He spoke of the possibility of keeping under cordon and strict isolation the population of a suburb of a large town; the effect in checking plague of removing the inhabitants from an infected quarter; and the importance of barring all entry for a considerable time into infected houses which had been evacuated. The various modes of disinfection were (1) by fire, (2) by sunlight and fresh air, and (3) by disinfectant solution. Speaking about the scheme adopted in Hubli for detecting cases of plague in the city, he said that drastic measures resorted to at the place did not prevent, but only postponed the epidemic.

THE SYSTEM OF WHOLESALE EVACUATION.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, gave evidence as regarded visitation of plague to Sholapur city in October 1897, with special referance to the advantages of wholesale evacuation of towns, where that was possible, as a cure for plague. As the result of his experience in Sholapur he submitted the following conclusions: (a) That the immediate and complete evacuation of all villages and of towns up to 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, when this was considered possible, was the best way of treating an outbreak of plague; (b) that before commencing the evacuation of a large town, complete arrangements should be made, and the necessary staff sent to their posts, for the thorough inspection of all surrounding villages, and for immediately evacuating any village where plague was discovered; (c) that partial evacuation of towns and villages, by clearing out the worst infected quarters only, was not recommended where complete evacuation was within the bounds of possisility; it might reduce the mortality and make the disease more slower, but it would not stamp it out; and (d) that the system of keeping the inhabitants of an infected town or village to their houses by drawing a cordon round the place was not recommended, and would, it was believed, prove a failure, except in the case of small villages.

Mr. N. A. F. Moos, of the Colaba Observatory, submitted charts showing ground evaporation as determining from temperature the dew point and difference in temperature in ground and air. He stated that the seasonal factors in shape of ground evaporation, if charted, would give a curve which ran strikingly parallel to the mortality curve.

Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of Her Majestys Common Jail, gave evidence as to the number of prisoners inoculated and the number of deaths that had taken place from plague in the jail.

Mr. C. N. Hall, Superintendent of the House of Correction, gave similar evidence.

Dr King, Assistant Surgeon, Byculla Jail, gave statistics relating to the number of persons inoculated in the jail and the comparative plague mortality among the inoculated and uninoculated prisoners.

DR. DIMMOCK'S EVIDENCE.

Major H. P. Dimmock, M.D., I.M.S., said his general views of plague were in accordance with those of Payne in Albutt's system of Medicine, except that he did not believe that it was endemic in the soil, but that it was conveyed there by infected human beings and animals, and was difficult to eradicate. The bacillus infected primarily through (1) the lymphatic system (bubonic form), (2) directly into the blood stream (septicemic form), (3) through the lungs, producing a distinct form of lobilar pneumonia, and (4) through the gastro-intestinal canal by direct absorption. Having described the symptoms of the disease, he spoke of the method of infection, which was by the secretions of a plague patient or an infected animal—rats, and also perhaps by insects in the neighbourhood of plague patient. Dark, over-crowded, unventilated rooms were the main site of retention of poison and also under-ground drains. Over-crowding, of people in such rooms the main source of communication and spread, of the epidemic People who slept on the ground suffered more. The measures adopted were house-searching, disinfection, cutting off water supply, evacuation and ventilation. Disinfection was done where plague cases occurred, or when rats were found sick or dead. Disinfection was valuable and useful, but owing to the wide infected area and the difficulty of getting at every site of infection, it was not always successful. Some buildings, such as large houses in Mandvi it was almost impossible to fully disinfect. The benefit of cutting off water-supply was doubtful. Plague re-appeared in almost all houses where the water supply was cut off, during the second epidemic. Ventilation was effective; but evacuation was far more effective. The period of segregation was at first 14 days, then 10 days, and finally 7 days, except in the case of re-contacts. This seemed a justifiable period from the figures. A comparison between the conditions of the people in camp and in their houses indicated the probably much greater infectiveness of the latter, confirmed the opinion of the greater danger of plague-stricken human beings to others, illustrated how the epidemic spread, and helped to justify the measures adopted. The general mortality of the population was influenced by (1) season, (2) immunity which occurred in a certain proportion with each recovering epidemic, and (3) time of influx of population. In the cold weather the people closed their small over-crowded insanitary rooms and slept on the floor. In the hot weather 350,000 people slept in the open.

The Commission then adjourned till to-day, at 10-30 a.m.

PRESENTATION TO A MILL OFFICER.

A LARGE meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held on Monday last at the premises of the Currimbhoy Mills, to witness a presentation to Mr. T. Taylor carding and spinning master of the Currimbhoy and Ebrahimbhoy Pabanee Mills. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, one of the agents, occupied the chair, and in making the presentation on behalf of the workmen of the mills of a few choice articles, said they were to be appreciated far above their intrinsic value as tokens of esteem and affection on the part of the men towards Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Taylor had served the companies with great zeal and energy for a number of years and was going to his native land for a short holiday. He was held by the company in great esteem; and it was no small gratification to the agents, the directors, and the mill authorities to know that Mr. Taylor had won the good opinions of all his men.

Mr Meheralli, the manager read the address to Mr. Taylor, which conveyed to him the feelings of regard and universal esteem, entertained for gim; and begged him to accept their humble tribute of respect and affection. The chairman presented to Mr Taylor the address enclosed in a handsome sandal wood casket, with an elegant dressing case; and a gold guard-chain to Mrs Taylor Mr. Taylor on behalf of himself and Mrs Taylor made a suitable acknowledgment The mill premises which had been specially decorated presented a gay aspect After partaking of light refreshments the company dispersed

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, February 22.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev. C. M. Barham.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
LENTEN SERVICE.
Thursday, February 23.
8 p.m.—Commination Service and Address.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

Wednesday, 11 a.m.—Bond and Captain Ralli.

J. G. GREIG,
Actg. Hony. Secy. Racquets.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CANDY.)

DISPUTED COAL CONTRACTS.

HOMEE N. A. WADIA *vs.* THE BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE plaintiff is a Parsee merchant carrying on business at Hornby Road under the name of Homee Wadia and Co., while the defendants carry on business by their agents in Bombay, the Bombay Company, Limited. The claim of the plaintiff in this suit was for the sum of Rs. 6,600-13-5, being the amount of damages sustained by him by reason of the breach by the defendants of a contract dated the 19th August 1897. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that the defendants, by their agents, agreed to supply to him their Deshargur coal from time to time during the period of one year from 1st September 1897, and it was agreed that the total quantity to be indented for by the plaintiff during the period should not exceed an average of 350 tons per month, and that the price thereof should be Rs. 13 per ton. Prior to the month of July 1898, the plaintiff indented for and the defendants delivered an aggregate amount of 1,552 tons under the said contract. The plaintiff gave notice on the 12th, 16th, and 18th July 1898 respectively that he would require quantities of 200,500, and 1500 tons of the coal, and on the 16th July 1898 that he would require the balance of the 4200 tons deliverable under the contract. Defendants had delivered to the plaintiff or on his account 200 and 500 tons, but had refused to deliver any further coal under the contract. The defendants having so failed to deliver the balance of 1,948 tons due under the contract, the plaintiff purchased the same in the market, and now claimed to recover from the defendants by way of damages the sum of Rs. 6,600-13-5, being the difference between the contract rate and the price at which the plaintiff so purchased with interest from 25th August 1898. Plaintiff was willing, however, to give credit to the defendants for the sum of Rs. 2,613 due by him in respect of the 200 tons, and prayed judgment for the balance of Rs. 3,987-13 5, and interest.

The defendants said that, at the time the document of 19th August 1897 was signed, the plaintiff was represented to the defendants by his authorised agent to be, and defendants believed that he in fact was the agent of the Dhun Mills and of the Diamond Mills (the latter then being in course of construction;) and the plaintiff's agent informed the defendants' agents that the coal was required to meet the requirements of those two mills, which would not together exceed 350 to 375 tons per mensem, Defendants accordingly, by the said document, offered to supply coal to the plaintiff to meet the requirements of the two mills and it was with reference to such requirements that the stipulation was inserted in the document that the maximum monthly quantity of coal to be ordered should be 350 tons. The defendants submitted that, upon the time construction of the document, the plaintiff was not entitled to order more than 350 tons per mensem. Defendants further said that, if the said representation was not true, they were not bound by the terms of the document, having signed the same upon the faith of such representation. They submitted that it contained no contract on their part to supply any coals, but was at most an offer to supply coals, which offer is was open to the defendants at any time to withdraw as to any coals unless the same had then been ordered by the plaintiff. They denied having by the 18th July 1898 received any notice from plaintiff that he would require the 1500 tons referred to by him. Further by reason of want of reasonable notice, they were under no obligation to supply any of the coal. At any rate they were not liable in damages for more than the difference between Rs. 13, the rate mentioned in the document, and Rs. 15-12-0, being the market rate at which the plaintiff contracted to buy Deshargar coals after he knew that the defendants declined to supply him with any more coals of that description. Defendants claimed again at the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,613 for the 200 tons supplied to him.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with during the day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Walker, Capt, Bo 12th Bo I, from leave, from England
Greavey, Lt Col, Bo I M S, from leave, from England.
O'Sullivan, Lt Col, Bo R F, from leave, from England
Bull, Lt Col, Bo I M S, od leave, from Poona
Hayes, Sadler, 2nd Ls, Bo R A, on leave, from Baroda
Burnett, Major Genl, Bo Comdg Dist, on leave, from Poona
McCaskill, Lt, Punj Q O Corps of Guides, from leave, from England
MacCall, Brig Genl, Punj D A G on duty, from England
Burton, Major, Punj R A M C on leave, from Umballa

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Becher, Major, Punj Bedfordshire Regt, on leave, to England
Hill, Lt, Punj R A, to join, to attack
Baikie, Lt, Beng R H A, on leave, to England
Dickinson, Lt, Beng 16th M I, on leave, to England
Parkin, Capt Beng 1st Northampton Regt, on leave, toEngland
Grant, Major, Bo D A A G M on duty, to Aden
Walker, Capt, 12th Bo Inf from leave, to Saugor
Greavey, Lt Col, Bo I M S, from leave, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday the 25th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows.—St. Mary's College: One double and one single car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m.

2. The following is the result of the "Bayley Challenge Shield" Competition fired for at Coorla on the 20th and 21st instants.—D Company 547 points, F Company 472 points.

3. The Inter-Company Volley Firing Competition will be fired at Coorla at 7 a.m. on Monday the 6th of March.

The conditions, etc., have been issued to Officers Commanding Companies and can be seen at Head-quarters.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Volunteer R D McDonald F Coy. from 21st February to 31st March 1899.

By Order
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1899.

1. There will be Class firing at Coorla on Thursday Train leaves the Victoria Terminus, at 6 a.m., and Byculla at 6-12 a.m. (local time.)

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday.

3. There will be Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head quarters on Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

4. The "Gatacre Cup" Competition will take place at Colaba North Fort as follows—

No. 2 Company on Saturday the 25th instant at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

5. The last 3 Matches of the Carbine Association will be Contested at Coorla, on the 26th instant as follows—

Match VII—The Highland Challenge Cup. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

Match VIII—The Commandants Prize value Rs. 100, Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

Match IX—The Running Man.

For further conditions consult the prospectus already issued.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,

Bombay, Wednesday, 22nd February 1899.

It is notified for information that a Detachment of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will relieve the Detachment 25th Bombay Rifles at Thana as under.—

The Detachment 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will arrive at Thana at about 4 a.m. on the 23rd instant, and will be encamped on the Regiment Parade Ground till the Barracks are vacated by the Detachment 25th Bombay Rifles proceeding to Nusseerabad on evening of the 26th instans. The Officer Commanding Detachment 25th Bombay Rifles will arrange to pitch a Camp using the Camp Equipage of Detachment 25th Bombay Rifles for the accomodation of the Detachment 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

EXTRA RACE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 25.

Selling Race—Rs. 650. Winner Rs. 500, 2nd Rs. 100, and 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab Galloways 13-3 and under 13-3 entered for Rs. 1200 to carry 10st W I, 5lbs for each Rs. 200 down to Rs. 400. Maidens 5lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August 7lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 15 to close noon Thursday 23rd and Rs. 5 extra if not struck out before 8 a.m. Friday 24th February.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 21st February 1899.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·831
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		69·7
Dew Point		66·7
Relative humidity of Air		·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		68·2
General Directions of wind*		NNW, N, NE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	204

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S tinted EYE-PRESERVERS are invaluable for cooling the Eyes and protecting them from the Sun and Dust.

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HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

SMOKERS!
TRY
A BOX OF
LIVIERATO & CO.S
(Late MORAITI AND ALEVRA,)
CIGARETTES,
And we are sure you will not repent it.
Prices to suit all pockets.
From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4-4 per 100.
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BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 7.16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower, at 102 3-4; but Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime higher, at 25·19 fcs. Rupee Securities advanced 1-4 per cent, to £66 5-8; while Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. Exchange on India at 30days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-4 per cent, which rate was also quoted for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·86 dollars.

For Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 34 3-4s. per 416lbs., February-March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market flat; and for Linseed, 36 5-8s. per 416lbs., May-June shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal in a quiet market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats and Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 12,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 13-32d. per lb; East Indians were 1-16d. higher for Broach descriptions, and 1-32d. for Bhownugger, Oomra, and Bengal; American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, extreme quotations being 3 5-16d per lb. for February, and 3 11-32d for June-July delivery. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent in New York, to 6 9-16 cents per lb.; May Futures 9 points, to 6·24 cents, and August 7 points, to 6·27 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 15,000 bales; and the arrivals this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Monday's Receipts	15,000	40,000	20,000
Two days' do. ...	23,000	65,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept.	7,004,000	7,181,000	5,837,000

Locally the Cotton Market has been steady in tone to-day. Japanese buyers are reported to be offering for Fine Broach at Rs. 162 per candy, but sellers are scarce at the price. Good Broach was quoted at Rs. 158; Fine Broach, at Rs. 163 to Rs. 164; Good Bhownugger, at Rs. 133 1-2. Exporters purchased 2,000 Bengal at Rs. 128; and the mills, 100 Buranpore at Rs. 135, 100 Umreli at Rs. 140 1-2, 150 Neemuch at Rs. 128 1-4, 1,150 Parola at Rs. 128,125 Oomrawattee at Rs. 134, 75 Oojein at Rs. 132, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 133, 200 Barsee at Rs. 145.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..........................	16,652	bales.
Wheat...........................	8,051	cwts.
Linseed.........................	14,492	"
Rapeseed........................	4,430	"
Gingellyseed....................	8,730	"
Groundnuts......................	1,161	"
Castorseed......................	7,197	"
Rice	140	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; there is some enquiry for March loading.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been firm in tone today at 1s 4 1-32 to 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-16d. for Demand, and 1s 4 3-16d for three months sight credits. A moderate amount of business was reported both ways, and the market closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-16d	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic............	1s 4 1-16d	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 7-32d	"
Francs..........................	1·70½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 100 1-16 for money, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 100 9-16 for Account, and advanced in a steady market 1-16 per cent. in both positions, to 100 1-2 and 100 5-8, respectively.

SHARES.—Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher; and Oriental Mill Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,277 1-2 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed Easeir. Surats Quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been Firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..................	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers...................	66 5-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The City Line steamer City of London, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, arrived here this afternoon.

KARACHI, FEB. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Triste, sailed for Bembay this morning.

Penang, FEB. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela from Japan, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Terrier 1,007 tons, Captain J Kawsjard, will sai to-day for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE s s Ariel 993 tons, Captain J Rafen, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s O Kara, 3,438 tons Captain S R Harstley cleared yesterday. for Calcutta, in Ballost.

THE s s Moorgate, 2,082 tons, Captain T Harland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff 21th January with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canana 1,216 tons, Captain Estoff, will sail to-day for Zanzibar and with a general cargo Misses St. Paul Mrs. Meros, Miss a Mason and 70 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung 2,867 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th January via coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Fisher and 3 children, Mr Augus, and 91 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 21.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Wanderer ship	2717	Tupman			Standard Oil Co
Ceylon		Channer			I L Service
Courtfield	2146	Sheldrick			Bombay Co
Terrier	1008	Kawasjard			R Steuart
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys			Do
Reynolds	2083	Mullan			A Montochoff
Tantatton	1983	Berry			W & A G & Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean			M M & Co
Chyebassa	1688	Metcalfe	Calcutta		M M & Co
Derothey	1545	Williams			W & A G & Co
Ancona	1885	Lockshone			P & O Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook			Do
Wacora	2564	Almander			M M

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Imperatrix s	Nicolich	Trieste, Feb 4
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Feb 18
	Nairung s	Bullock	Calcutta, Jan 28
	Moorgate s	Harland	Cardiff, Jan 21

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Okara s	Hardley	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Canara, Stabb, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Terrier, Kawsjard, for Tuticorin.
" Ariel, Rafen, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Robert Harrowing, for Antwerp, etc.
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, etc.
" Nairung, for Calcutta, etc.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Chindwara, for Zanzibar, etc.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 20.

10 p.m.	74·4

TUESDAY—FEBRUARY 21.

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m	75·5
2 p.m	80·9
4 p.m.	81·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GHEESTA—MENESSE—February 21, on Tuesday, at Gulka Lodge, Marine Lines, Nusserwanjee Framjee Gheesta, of Menesse & Co., Auctioneers. Funeral this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

HAWKINS—February 21, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Edwin, the fourth son of John Newell Hawkins, I. M. Railway, Jhansi. Funeral this (Wednesday) evening, at 4 o'clock. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOOKES—February 16, at 242, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta the wife of R A Fookes, of a daughter.

HENNING—February 15, at "Charleville," Lahore, the wife of Mr C F Henning, of a son.

SHARPLES—February 15, at Muttra, the wife of A G Sharples, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat-Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUTCHINSON—HIGGINS—February 14, at Christ Church, Chittagong, Robert Sleyd Hutchinson, to Evelyn Ann Ursula, eldest daughter of F W Higgins, Esq, Puttea Tea Estate.

DEATHS.

BAKER—February 16, at Hoshangabad, C P, Samuel Baker, of Friends Foreign Mission Association, son of the late Samuel Baker, of Elmview Clontarf, Co. Dublin, aged 42 years.

RIVETT—February 14, at Umballa, Margaret Lucy, the dearly loved wife of H L Rivett, Settlement Officer in Kashmir.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1899.

THE Convocation of the Bombay University was as largely attended as usual yesterday afternoon, his Excellency the Governor presiding, as Chancellor. The number of under-graduates added to the roll by the recent Matriculation examinations was one thousand and ninety-five—forty-two more than last year. The candidates sent up for examination were three thousand two hundred and one. Thus the successful were less than one in three of the students competing—about the usual average. The candidates sent up in 1897 numbered 3,097, of whom 1,042 passed. It would be of interest, and possibly of some practical use, to inquire what became of the two thousand candidates who failed to pass the Matriculation examination. The degree of B.A. in 1898 was sought by 320 aspirants, of whom 221 were successful. This was a marked increase over the two previous years, in which the presence of plague in Bombay and Poona exercised a distinctly deterrent influence, now happily abated. The Report makes very brief reference to the fact that the Government, which has not hitherto exercised its right under the Act of Incorporation to formally authorise Colleges and Institutes recognised by the Senate to grant certificates to candidates for degrees, has now thought it desirable to do so. Several colleges have been authorised by Government accordingly, the authorisation being made retrospective and prospective. It will be remembered that Mr. Karkaria obtained a decision of the High Court establishing the fact that this authorisation, as the law stands, is not incumbent in the case of institutions which do not send up candidates for degrees. The subject of the revision of the regulations for affiliation has been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Senate, and it is expected that the new rules will be soon passed. Another matter under consideration is the proposal of members of the Senate that the Indian Vernaculars should have a place among the qualifications for the degrees in Arts. More questionable is the proposal embodied in a resolution of the Senate sent up to Government for sanction, that candidates should be exempted from re-examination in subjects on which they had once passed. That is a proposal for what is better known as Bit by Bit Examinations. The Government have sent back the Resolution to the Senate for reconsideration. We have so emphatically expressed strong disapproval of this proposal, the effect of which would be to disastrously impair the value of the degrees of the University, that we need not now refer more particularly to the subject.

The address, which is a necessary part of the function of Convocation, was delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy. Having referred in terms of sincere regret to the loss sustained by the University during the past year in the death of Sir, Charles Farran, Dean in Law, and his successor Sir Louis Kershaw, from whose sympathetic co-operation much was expected, and in that of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, member of the Board of Accounts, and many of its alumni who had passed through its portals to distinguished careers, the Vice-Chancellor proceeded to draw from the high character and attainments and sense of duty of Mr. Gladstone lessons in the higher qualities of manhood and citizenship deserving of respect everywhere, and not overmuch in evidence in this country. This moral was, indeed, drawn spontaneously by a writer in one of the vernacular papers in Bengal from the unanimity with which Englishmen of all shades of political opinion in England recognised the moral qualities of the great statesman, though there had been wide divergence of view as to his aims and policy. In India, the writer observed with a sense of mortification and bitterness, if a man is pious and moral and pursues what he deems the right course, there is no disposition to do him justice; on the contrary, everyone tries to thwart and harass him. The municipalities, entrusted with the repair of roads and drains acquit themselves badly of the task, while old friendships are broken, brother fights with brother and all social amenities to opponents are forbidden. Englishmen rule great Empires and in their political divisions, though strongly opposing each other and using language often unwarrantable they yet recognize each other's good qualities and hold each other in esteem:—"It is impossible," this severe critic writes, "for our narrow minds to understand how a man can devote himself to the disinterested service of his nation. It is very essential, before we demand political rights from our rulers, that we should endeavour to acquire these virtues which alone have made Englishmen great among the nations of the world." As he pithily expressed it, "Englishmen rule over us because they have those high moral virtues of which we have not a vestige." It is difficult to avoid the suggestion that the Bengali who thus proclaimed on the house tops his shortcomings and those of his race would be the better for the prayer heard—and so generally answered—north of the Tweed: "Lord gie us a good conceit o' oursels!" But undoubtedly his far from flattering picture of his countrymen's attitude towards unpopular men and unpopular movements is not far from the truth. Unfortunately the spirit which led even the Chosen People to stone the prophets may be discerned in some northern latitudes as well as on the banks of the Ganges.

But the spirit enjoys in this country a wider acceptance, even among the educated class, than is at all to their credit. The Vice-Chancellor, while acknowledging that the penitential sentiments of the writer in Bengal somewhat exceeded the requirements of the case, and that the sentences telegraped to the *Times* by a lynx-eyed correspondent are perhaps too pessimistic, is inclined to think that in this country people are, as a rule, unwilling to give opponents credit for integrity and honesty of purpose. He even goes so far as to own that it is possible that once in a way men of the governing class, irritated by the persistency with which bad motives are attributed to measures really designed for the benefit of the country at large, are inclined to indulge in uncharitable views of the motives and aspirations of their traducers. As sympathy begets sympathy, the habit of imputing unworthy motives when freely indulged in on all occasions, is only too likely to prove contagious. As the learned Vice-Chancellor points out, when this want of sympathy is developed, it acts and reacts, and the danger of opponents not understanding one another, and drifting further and further apart, is considerably increased. There comes the time when even a Kaiser, holding crown and sceptre from on High, exasperated by the perpetual nagging of his loving subjects, exclaims in strident language that he too can be very nasty if he likes, and that if it comes to a trial of strength, it is not he who will go to the wall. Officials and men of the ruling class in this country are never rude enough to say or even to think such things; but the policy of pin-pricks is not conducive to reciprocal confidence and mutual regard. It would no doubt be a great improvement if the leaders and the led in this country could take a leaf out of the English book, and while strenuously working for the objects which they desire to attain, recognise the right of others to differ from them, and observe a certain moderation in imputing motives. The Vice-Chancellor certainly hit a blot when he said that there is a tendency in this country to force the leaders to submit to be led by the rabble and sink their own convictions in presence of the prejudices of the ignorant and the half-taught. He paid us the compliment of quoting what we said recently as to the characteristic note of even the University Senate in the present day; its fondness for fruitless discussion, its sacrifice of real business to the pleasures of debate, and its determination to criticise every proposal coming to it from any source possessing authority, whether it be its own syndicate or the Bombay Government. *Mutatis mutandis*, the same may be said of other local bodies, which, as we have more than once had occasion to observe, have in later years distinctly retrograded in all that gives dignity and weight to the discussion of public questions. The Chancellor in a brief and happy impromptu supported the appeal of the Vice-Chancellor to the educated youth of the country to emulate the moral qualities and devotion to which duty make a nation great and a people happy.

MANCHESTER has been again trying to teach us how to solve the currency difficulty and lecturing our Finance Minister on his "bad taste" into the bargain. This occurred at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the 1st instant, at which Mr. Robert Barclay presided. That gentleman in an exhaustive review of the commercial and financial topics of the year naturally touched upon the Indian Currency question. Manchester, as he said, in an unnecessarily apologetic tone, had a right to refer to it, because out of the thirty-one milions of money which England pays to India for her efforts, Manchester is responsible for about twenty millions. Therefore they have a right to let their voice upon the matter be fully heard. Among the earlier witnesses which the Indian Government put before the Currency Committee, he observed, were some gentlemen who stated that, while they had been opposed to the closing of the Mints, now that they were closed they favoured the scheme of a gold standard, and there had been in official quarters an evident desire to regard this as a foreclosed matter. It was, Mr. Barclay indignantly exclaimed, surely bad taste that while the Currency Committee was sitting the Indian Minister himself should speak in this way. Having been lately before the Committee, he could testify to the anxious care which the members of the Committee were giving to the matter. His belief was that Sir Henry Fowler and the other members of the Committee would act with independence, and that when the report came to be drawn up the whole matter would be fully considered under a due sense of the responsibility of advising rightly The Manchester Chamber protested against the closing of the Mints in 1893, and is now doing its utmost for "the reversal of the false step then taken." For the Manchester Chamber is convinced that there will be no security for the future stability of rupee exchange, and great part in the effects upon India and Indian trade, if any of the gold-standard schemes proposed were adopted, and they thought that the only way out of the difficulty was to restore the automatic silver currency which India formerly possessed. Manchester is consistent in its views, but they do not quite tally with those of the Bombay Chamber or indeed of any large section of the Indian trading community. Though perhaps in favour of open mints, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber and its Chairman refrained from committing themselves on the subject preferring to leave the matter to the Government, thereby saving itself much trouble and perhaps the scathing criticism of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which the Finance Minister did not escape.

RAJPUTANA reports this week show that slight rain fell in Dholepur and showers in three tehsils of Ulwar, but none elswhere. Irrigation of crops continues and their condition is generally good. Frost has done damage in the fields of a few villages of Ajmere, and wheat is suffering from blight in Kotah. Eight districts report fodder to be still scarce, though cattle are generally in good condition. Prices have risen in four states and the people continue to emigrate. Upwards of four thousand had left upto last week, while 4,489 remain on famine relief works. The season reports for Bombay record a series of misfortunes. Frost has damaged crops in parts of Sind; white ants in Thar and Parkar, rats in Bijapur and drought in Upper Sind frontier and Poona. Slight rain fell in four districts, and the outbreak generally is satisfactory. Late crops are being reaped and preparations for the next season are being made in seven districts. Cotton picking progresses in parts of Guzerat and Kathiawar. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy except in parts of two districts. Meanwhile prices show a tendency to rise. North-West Provinces prospects are bright, but in parts of the Punjab crops in parts have been damaged by drought and caterpillars. Generally, however, the prospects are good, having been improved by recent rain. Rain on the other hand has damaged crops in the Central Provinces, hail having inflicted considerable damage in Seoni and Saugor. But the prospects of winter crops are fair to good in most parts and poor to gloomy in others. In Berar and Hyderabad only is a scarcity of water reported; fodder being also reported short in one taluka.

THE Presidency plague returns to hand yesterday show a slight decrease, the totals being 2,862 attacks and 2,259 deaths, the net fall being 50 attacks and 16 deaths. Considerable increases are noticeable in many localities. Bombay figures ran up from 837 attacks and 667 deaths to 842 and 712, Karachi and Poona cities also showing slight increases. In the districts of Broach, Thana, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Belgaum return higher figures under both heads, while decreases more or less important are returned by Khandesh, Bijapur and Kolhapur, the figures in the last named agency having fallen from 377 and 263 to 208 and 169. Fourteen districts were entirely free. The number of infected villages, however, was greater, having increased by five to 357. The number of cases detected in the week ending 17th instant on the railway stations was 23 of which 14 proved fatal. One attack among Europeans was returned during the week.

SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, will, it is understood take leave home from about the end of April.

THE total mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended 21st February was 1,906, and the deaths recorded from plague was 795 an increase of 85 in the latter and 98 in the total. The total of the corresponding week in the preceeding year was 1,974 and that of plague recorded was 1,082.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at midnight, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE Guzarat pigsticking meeting begins at Bhandu on March 31.

THE 11th Bengal Infantry pass through Rawalpindi on the 14th instant, "en route" to the Tochi Valley.

THE Punjab Public Works Department have taken up the question of metalling the road from Nowshera to Mardan, and thence to Dargai.

THE Government of India have provided Rs. 2,000 in the estimates of 1899-1900, on account of the establishment of a training class at Allahabad for the education of British non-commissioned officers and men in scientific farming.

MR. Justice Amir Ali does it busily engaged on a "History of Mohamedan rule in India," with an account of the manners. customs and system of administration of the Mussulmans which he hopes shortly to complete.

ON the 11th instant just before the 15th Bengal Lancers were leaving Ghall encamping ground for Ferozepore, on their way home from the Cavalry Camd of Exercise, a carbine was reported missing. The matter is under investigation.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 40,000 for the acquisition of a site for a new temporary post at Datta Khel, and for the collection of materials for providing accommodation for troops at that place and Boya.

IT was reported in Calcutta on Sunday that Muscat difficulty had come to an end. The Sultan of Oman, impressed by the display of naval strength, had acknowledged that he had no right to cede or lease any port on his territory to a foreign power without the consent of Britain.

WE hear that Mr. T. Stoker, C. S., Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government now on furlough, has signified his intention of retiring from the service. This is yet another case of a senior Civilian retiring from active life in the North-West Provinces as soon as he has completed the requisite term for full pension.

THE design prepared by Bhai Ram Singh, Principal of the Lahore School of Arts, for the Samadh to be erected in the Kaisari Bagh, Amritsar, as a memorial of the gallant and devoted defence of the Fort at Saragarhi by a detachment of the 36th Sikhs, has been accepted by the military authorities, and the erection of this handsome cenotaph will probably soon be proceeded with.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, second Presidency Magistrate, who had proceeded to Europe on leave, returned to Bombay on Monday evening by the steamship Imperatrix. Mr. Hamilton took charge of his appointment, as second Presidency Magistrate, from Mr. Webb, this morning, and disposed of the morning cases. Mr. W. Webb and Mr. P. H. Dastur, have reverted to their respective substantive appointments as third and fourth Presidency Magistrates.

IT is reported from Jammu that His Highness the Maharaja is engaged in preparing a scheme showing the best route for the Railway to Kashmir and that an estimate of the cost is to be shortly submitted to the Government of India for approval. It is said that the Jammu-Banihal route *via* Akhnur, which is the shortest and presents no serious engineering difficulties, will be selected. The Railway should be a boon to visitors, which means a larger flow of money into the country, the trade of the country should also receive an impetus.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir held the annual Durbar of Basant or spring at Jammu on the 14th February at 3 p.m., and in obedience to his orders a similar Durbar was simultaneously held at Srinagar before his *gaddi*. The native officials, both civil and military, and the *raises* of the city, attended the Durbar, and in pursuance of custom presented *nazars* to the *gaddi*. A company of the Saraj Gurkha which formed a guard of honour, presented arms, the band played the National Anthem and a salute of 21 guns was fired from the cantonment.

THE 25th Bombay Rifles which is now stationed in Bombay, near the Crawford Market, strength 7 officers, 18 native officers, 3 women, 1 child, 780 men rank and file, 17 women and 23 children, 101 followers 77 women, 65 children, and 11 chargers will leave for Naseerabad in three troop trains on the 26th instant. The regiment is timed to arrive at the above place on the morning of the 3rd March. The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers now in Poona, will arrive here in place of the above regiment, on the 23rd instant. A detachment of the same will be dropped at Thana, to relieve the detachment of the 25th Bombay Rifles now doing duty there.

H. R. H. the Count of Turin is at present shooting in the Duars, in the camp of Mr. Nolan, the Commissioner. The other guests are Prince Teano, Count Coppinetto, Sir Benjamin Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Garret. On the first day the Count of Turin wounded a tiger, which escaped at least for the time, owing to the difficult nature of the jungle. It was seen on the following afternoon at two o'clock making a promenade in a neighbouring tobacco field, an amusement to which tigers are not much given when in good health; it has eaten three men in the last few months, and is an object of special attention. The second day the party went after a bear, which was hard hit by Count Coppinetto almost immediately, but nevertheless gave a long and amusing chase; its last proceeding was to take to the open, where it charged a sportsman on a pad apparently considering him the least formidable of the party, and on receiving from him the final shot executed a kind of pirouette, turning round and round in pursuit of its own tail.

A "REUTER" telegram from St. Petersburg, dated Jan. 27, says the Czar has granted the Russian Geographical Society the sum of 42,000 roubles towards the fitting out of a scientific expedition to Centra Asia.

THE "Academy" says:—The terms on which Mr. John Morley has undertaken the Gladstone biography have naturally been the subject of a good deal of surmise. I should not mind adventuring a guess that the handsome fee of 10,000*l*. has been decided upon—indeed, has been already paid over—for the arduous and honourable task that Mr. Morley has undertaken.

IT is interesting to notice the names of Lionel and Aubrey Tennyson, Haslemere, in the list of prize winners in a recent competition in the *Child's Own*. The little prize-winners are, of course, the grandsons of the poet. The subject for the competition essays was "My Happiest Day, and How I spent It." But why does not the editor publish the text of the winning papers?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL announces the experimental introduction of a system by which the fees for private posting boxes will be so reduced that the ordinary householder in London will be able to post letters in their own houses. For a fee of £1 per annum there will be given two collections per day. 10s. per annum will be charged for each additional collection not being the general post collection and the general post collection will be £2 per annum.

INHABITANTS of St. Michael's Mount, in Mount's Bay (other than the owner, Lord St. Levan, of course) found themselves in a pretty predicament in the recent rough weather. All communication with the mainland was cut off for a couple of days, so that the supplies of meat and bread, and in some cases of fuel, ran out. A telephone message induced a Marazion tradesman to bring over a cartload of necessaries, but the sea beat him back, and it was not until early on Sunday morning that the "famine" was ended.

THE famous Dominican friar Pere Didon is now on a visit to England. When only thirty years of age he electrified Paris by his famous Conferences on "L Science sans Dieu." At one bound he leaped into the front rank of pulpit orators. Pere Didon rarely preaches now. The last great occasion when he appeared in Paris was in the Lent of 1894. In the Church of the Madeleine he then delivered his Conferences on "Belief in the Divinity of Jesus Christ." So great was his popularity that the Madeleine was crowded three hours before the preacher ascended the pulpit.

NATIONAL and local characteristics come out oddly enough sometimes at the examinations alike of scholars and pupil teachers. When a sub-inspector was hearing a class of London-Irish boys repeat Macaulay's "Horatius," he inquired whether three soldiers would be likely nowadays to hold a bridge against a whole army. "Would three Englishmen, for example?" he said. "No, sir!" said the class. "Would three Scotchmen?" They again dissented. "Would three Irishmen?" Please, sir," shouted an excitable little fellow, one Irishman would do it!

DR. MOSES HOGE, one of the best-known of American ministers, who died the other day, devoted himsel in the Civil War to the work of ministering to Confederate soldiers. The "Christian Commonwealth" tells how he ran the blockade to England, in order to procure Bibles and other religious books for the soldiers. He appealed to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and through the Earl of Shaftesbury obtained a grant of £4,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments. By this means he took back 10,000 Bibles, 50,000 Testaments, and 250,000 portions of the Scriptures of convenient size for soldiers to carry in their pockets.

THE Emperor of Germany has just completed his fortieth year. Among the eighteen European Kings he has twelve seniors and five juniors. The average age of the Sovereigns of Europe is fifty-one; and their average length of reign, twenty-two years. The oldest is the King of Denmark, who is eighty-one this April; the Queen has enjoyed the longest reign, and she is second in point of age, being eighty this year. There are three monarchs who are in the seventies, three in the sixties, six in the forties, and two in the thirties. There are only two monarchs who have reigned over fifty years.

EIGHT years short of a century ago Pall Mall was first lighted with gas—the first street in the world so illuminated. The idea of using carburetted hydrogen for lighting purposes first occurred to a Scotchman named Murdoch, while the merit of bringing gas-lighting into use in London belongs to a German named Winser. At first there was endless scepticism as to the success of the new illuminant, and Sir Walter Scott wrote from London: "There is an idiot here proposing to light London with—what do you think?—smoke!" A company being formed in 1810, the system was put in practice on Westminster Bridge on the last night of the year 1812, and from then the general use of gas gradually spread.

IN the February number of the "Windsor Magazine" there appears an interesting account of "A Judge's Actual Life," written by Mr. Michael Moscow. Among other things, it appears that judges are able to pay but very scant attention to the wants of the inner man. "Some of the judges go on with the chamber work without even the customary adjournment for luncheon, merely munching a biscuit by way of sustenance at half-time and while disposing of the list, in order to liberate as speedily as possible the hundreds of busy professional men in attendance. Others clear the room for ten minutes or so while they discuss a modest meal." A few of the judges take their luncheons in the privacy of their own rooms, but many prefer the social intercourse of the Common room.

"A JUDGE on the bench usually contents himself with few utterances; but off it, and especially at the luncheon adjournment, he is among the most loquacious of men. The bill of fare is of the plainest. A cutlet or chop is the favourite dish, varied occasionally by a slice of cold meat or the leg of a chicken, with a little liquid in the shape of some simple mineral water. As a rule the judges are averse from alcohol. 'Sober as a judge' is no idle saying. One famous judge of the Queen's Bench Division, the happiest and sunniest of men in private life, maintains his buoyancy of mind and manner by the observance of that vacuum said to be abhorred of nature His luncheon is as a rule literally nothing."

THE Prussian debt is estimated in the Budget fo 1899 at 6,505,650,959 marks, against which may b placed as assets the Prussian railways, mines, domaines and other possessions of the State. The estimated increase in the requirements of Prussia for interest on new obligations to be incurred during 1899 was set down at 2,500,000 marks. It was therefore manifest, says the "Times" correspondent, that a loan of more than 100,000,000 marks was contemplated. The debt of the German Empire, according to a report on the current financial year, was 2,171,252,093 marks. In the new Estimates for the empire the requirements for interest are increased from 73,617,500 marks to 75,333,000 marks, an increase of 1,715,500 marks, which indicated the impending issue of a loan amounting to about 50,000,000 marks. It was thus clear that new Prussian and Imperial loans to the total amount of more than 150,000,000 marks were in contemplation.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LARGE INCREASE OF THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

The "Times" understands that the coming Army Estimates will show a net increase of £1,250,000, and will provide for 4,000 to 5,000 more men exclusive of those for India.

STRENGTHENING THE ARTILLERY.

Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that five new batteries of field artillery would be complete by the 31st March and ten more batteries within the next two years.

AUGMENTATION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

MORE FIELD AND HORSE BATTERIES.

The British army estimates were issued this morning.

The actual increase in the expenditure is £1,091,700 and the increase of men is 7,493 exclusive of those for India.

The experience of the past year points to a rapid and easy completion of the contemplated increase of all batteries of horse and field artillery, which are now being rapidly converted into quick-firing artillery.

RE-ARMAMENT OF HOME AND FOREIGN DEFENCES.

A large scheme for the re-armament of the defences at home and abroad has been prepared by the War Office in concert with the naval authorities.

SON AND HEIR TO THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

Princess Ikbal, wife of the Khedive, has given birth to a son.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

FAILED TO ARRIVE AT AN AGREEMENT.

The Anglo-American Commission on Canadian affairs has failed to arrive at an agreement, and has adjourned until mid-summer.

ROYALTY IN THE SOUDAN.

PRESENTATION OF SERVICE ORDERS.

T. R. H's the Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Omdurman yesterday evening under a royal salute. The town was decorated, and the inhabitants warmly welcomed the royal visitors.

The Duke reviewed the troops, and afterwards presented a number of service orders granted for the late campaign.

ILLNESS OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Chamberlain is confined to his bed suffering from an attack of influenza.

THE SINGAPORE COMMAND.

Colonel Dickson, commanding the Cavalry at Colchester, has been appointed to the command of the troops at Singapore.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAIRNE.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Nairne.

SECUNDERABAD FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE 19TH HUSSARS VICTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 21.

The 19th Hussars beat the Royal Artillery from Bombay in the Secunderabad Football Tournament, to-day, by five goals to nil.

The Royal Warwicks play the Cheshires to-morrow.

OPENING OF RAILWAY BRANCHES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening for passenger traffic of the Connecting Link a Katni between the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways; also of the Segowlie-Ruksaul Branch Railway.

THE NEW COAST DEFENCE CORPS.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE CALCUTTA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The re-organisation of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers into the Coast Defence Corps has been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from the 1st April. The new Corps will comprise two Naval Divisions, with the strength of 200 men each, one Company of Garrison Artillery, with the strength of 100 men, and one Company of Submarine Mining Engineers with the strength of 100 men.

The establishment of Officers will consist of—For the Naval Division—One Captain, two Lieutenants four Sub-Lieutenants, one Chief Engineer, and two Engineers. For the Artillery Company.—One Major, one Captain one Lieutenant, and two Sub-Lieutenants. And for the Submarine Mining Company—One Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Sub-Lieutenant. In addition to these there are to be—A Commandant; Honorary Chaplain; Surgeon; and Adjutant for the Combined Corps, the whole comprising total of twenty-two officers.

The three branches to be worked under their own Commanding Officers, but to be collectively under the Commandant, Port Defence Corps, for administrative purposes. The Corps to be trained in Batteries Fulta and Chingri Khel.

Extra Capitation Allowance is admissible under the existing regulations for Sub-Marine Mining Volunteer Engineers, being also allowed for the Sub-Marine Mining Company, pending re-organisation, and as a temporary measure the appointment of Mr. H. C. Blaker as Adjutant and Naval Instructor has been extended for a further period of six months from the 8th instant.

WEDDING AT POONA.

POONA, FEB. 21.

The marriage took place this morning at St. Mary's Church of Lieutenant Herbert Leland Crosthwaite R.E. to Miss Cecile Mary Churchill only daughter of Surgeon-General and Mrs. Churchill. Before the time fixed a large number of officers and ladies in uniform assembled. The church was nicely decorated with flowers and foliage and gave nice appearance. The bridegroom and his best man, Lieutenant Walker, arrived, and shortly afterwards the bridal party drove up. Surgeon-General Churchill who is now in Simla as P. M. O. to the forces in India, arrived last night from Simla to give the bride away. The brides maids were Miss Bainbridge and Miss O'Sullivan. The party moved up to the altar the congregation singing. The ceremony was performed by Reverend Mr. Horne, and after registration the party drove to Lethian House the residence of General Churchill where a reception was held. The health of the happy couple was proposed by Brigadier-General Spragge, and was duly honoured The party were then photographed and the happy couple left for Khandalla. They will thence leave for Dehra Doon, where Lieutenant Crosthwaite is on duty.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 21.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to-day, Mr. Turner, the outgoing president, spoke hopefully of the establishment of the fixity of Exchange, and showed how the steadiness of the Rupee during the past year had not prevented the export trade from holding its own against countries like Argentina.

Speaking of the over-crowding of the cities connected with the great ports like Calcutta and Bombay, he said the time had come when the Imperial funds should be utilised for helping to put these doors of Indian trade into a position to successfully resist the plague.

About the Calcutta Municipal Bill, he showed that a reasonable progress was being made, and was able to assure the Chamber that the Local Government had never had any intention of dropping the matter. He hoped to see the Select Committee's report presented by the end of next month, and the measure itself passed into law next autumn.

Referring to difficulties which have arisen during the past year in connection with the tranport of produce to Calcutta he was of opinion that the East Indian Railway officials had done their best with the exceedingly insufficient supply of wagons at their disposal.

Mr. C. E. Smythe, in seconding the report, advised the appointment of a Committee to report on the possibilities of constructing a new Bridge over the Hooghly with a Central railway station in Calcutta and quoted figures to show that Sir Bradford Leslies scheme would cost no more than the inconvenient arrangements proposed by the Government for the consruction of railways and ferry at Shaliamar Point.

Mr. Smythe also spoke favourably of Mr. Lindon Bate's proposals for dredging the Hooghly, and said the Port Commissioners had decided to depute Mr. Apjohn to visit Holland and Mississippi and report on the dredgers which Mr. Bates advocated.

Sir Patrick Playfair referred in his speech to the injury done to the tea industry by the duty at home, describing it as not only tending to decreasing the amount of British-grown tea consumed in Great Britain and as more burdensome than the double income-tax imposed on the home investors in Indian securities, but as giving an excuse to countries like Afghanistan for imposing prohibitive import duties.

APPOINTMENT.

Colonel Brownrigg has been appointed to officiate as District Commandor, second class, vice General Cooke.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

OFFICIAL WEEKLY RETURNS.

The official plague returns for the week ending last Sunday show 2,282 deaths in the Bombay Presidency; of which 720 were in Bombay and 150 in the Madras Presidency, mostly in North Arcot and Anuntapur; 274 in Mysore State, of which 236 were in Mysore city; and 50 in Hyderabad State, all but one being in Lingsagur district.

The Central Provinces, on the other hand, are now free while Jullandur, in the Punjab, reports three deaths, and Calcutta 5 deaths of which two are only suspected of being plague and Rajputana one imported case.

COTTON CROP.

FINAL OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The final official memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the current season places the total outturn at 2,361,554 bales against 2,132,070 bales last year, and 2,259,470, the average of the preceding five years.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Council, which was fixed for Friday next, has been postponed by order of his Excellency to Friday, March 3.

MEERUT SPRING MEETING.

MEERUT, FEB. 21.

PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.

Breeza (8st. 3lbs.)	1
Dustpan (9st. 12lbs.)	2
The Abott (10st. 1lbs.)	3

Five ran.

FRANCE AND MUSCAT.

THE GRANT OF A COALING STATION REVOKED.

THE SULTAN THREATENED WITH BOMBARDMENT.

NEWS from the Gulf via Karachi states that the Sultan of Muscat has revoked the grant of coaling station to the French under the threat of the bombardment of the Forts by the ships under command of Admiral Douglas. Three British warships are now off the port, viz., the Flagship, H. M.S. Eclipse, H. M. S. Sphinx, and H. M. S. Redbreast. The Sultan has posted a proclamation to the foregoing effect and has proclaimed the same in open Durbar. As might be expected the French Consul has formally protested.

Everything is quiet in the place for the proclamation has been well received by the natives. As our correspondent anticipated the natives being all along opposed to the cession of a port to any other European nation.

A KOLAR DIVORCE CASE.

A DIVORCE case, Llewellyn versus Llewellyn and Boswell Smith, came on for hearing at the Madras High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Shephard.

The petitioner and co-respondent hold responsible positions in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the petitioner, stated that petitioner and his wife were married in 1894. They went to England in 1896-97 and returned at about Christmas, 1897, when an intimacy commenced with co-respondent which a few months later ended in a case of criminal intimacy at Nundydroog and Kolar, which the petitioner however was not able to prove by direct evidence but would prove by the documents and correspondence to be filed in the case. The petitioner's evidence disclosed the fact that he had acted with great forbearance and toleration and had given his wife every chance of amending, apparently however without result.

Mr. J. G. Smith, on behalf of the co-respondent, raised a point as regarded jurisdiction. Having reference to the meaning of the word "residence" in section 2 of the Indian Divorce Act, he said residence there meant permanent residence, which in this case was England and not Kolar. Under the International Marriage Law a divorce granted in India could not be binding in England and might have serious consequences on both petitioner and respondent subsequently were a decree passed by the Madras High Court.

Mr. Justice Shephard overruled the objection, saying he had only to interpret the words of the Act, and it would scarcely be that this point had been overlooked in the many cases that had occurred since the passing of the Act in 1869.

The case was proceeding when the telegram left.

BISHOP GELL'S RETIREMENT.

TRIBUTE FROM NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

THE Anglican Native Christian community of Madras presented the Lord Bishop of Madras with a farewell address on Monday evening on his retirement from office. The address recounts the marvellous progress made by the community during his Lordships term of office for thirty-eigth years. In numerical strength the progress made has been enormous, churches and congregations having increased so rapidly that the number of native clergy alone has risen from 26 to 164. In social and educational matters the advance has also been phenomenal. Bishop Gell replied in a touching speech, exhorting the Christians to live up to the ideal of Christ, and be considerate in their treatment of alien religionists. Mr. Justice Benson, who presided on the occasion, paid a warm tribute to the many excellent qualities of head and heart of Bishop Gell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE LAW ON BANK NOTES.

VEGETABLE FIBRES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

IN the course of several years, a large amount of information from all parts of the world has come into the hands of the officers of the Royal Gardens at Kew respecting vegetable fibres of many kinds. It has been their habit to send specimens of these to manufacturers, merchants, brokers, and others, and to obtain reports as to their utility and value for manufacturing purposes. Statements of the origin, cost, and adaptability of these materials have been published in occasional papers, most of which have been forgotton, whatever the amount of interest excited by them when they were issued. The excellent idea has now been carried out of reprinting in an easily readable and by no means bulky volume. The store of knowledge thus accumulated, and it is reasonable to believe that, some of it at least may be turned to practical uses by enterprising persons. The very first article presents an example of a fibre long since discovered and promisingly reported upon, as to the utilisation of which nothing further has been heard. In 1857 Dr. Livingstone sent home from the Maravi country, north of the Zambesi, specimens of the Buaze fibre, which were submitted to Messrs. Marshall, of Leeds, who stated that it resembled and was equal to flax, then worth from £50 to £60 per ton. The same material has since been found near Mafeking, on Lake Ngami, and a similar one in Somaliland, specimens of which were valued in 1892 by Messrs. Ide and Christie, of London, at £25 per ton. They added, however, that if care were taken to improve the colour possibly as much as £50 per ton might be obtained. Nearly fifty pages of the book are occupied by papers on ramie, or China grass, which has been the subject of much attention during the last twenty-five years. These bring together records of numerous efforts to employ this interesting fibre in textile manufactures. The trials of machines for preparing it, carried out in Paris in 1888, 1889, and 1891, as well as those at New Orleans in 1892, and subsequent improvements in the machinery and methods are described at some length.

The present aspect of the question is set forth in an extract from the "Kew Bulletin" published a few months ago. The conclusion reached is that until the price of ramie, in the shape of filasse, can be reduced to about 4d. per lb., approximating closely to that of cotton or flax, "It is impossible to make any profit out of it." It is added: "We are still waiting for a decorticator which will not merely turn out ribbons fit for further manufacturing processes—that has been accomplished,—but will turn out, say, half a ton a day at a small cost." Some interesting intelligence is given in other chapters on the production of Manila hemp in other parts of the world besides the Philippine Islands—in North Borneo, in Madras, in Bengal, in Jamaica, and elsewhere. Efforts have been made by the Department at Kew to establish its growth in Jamaica. It has been assumed that although hemp is the product of the banana plant, the cultivation of the fibre can only be very profitably conducted to the neglect of the fruit. The report forwarded by Mr. Morris leads, however, to the belief that both products may be utilised, from the same plantation. Mr. Morris is the director of the Botanical Department in Jamaica, and he strongly recommends that experimental lots of the steams, about 2,000,000 of which are cut down and allowed to rot in the island every year, should be packed, brought home, and tested. At present there is no important competitor with the Philippines in the supply of hemp to the manufacturers of this country, although considerable quantities are received from India, from Italy, and from Russia. As yet there are no records of imports from the West Indies.

The encouragement of the growth of cotton, even of the longer staples, in new or unimportant fields is not a pressing question at a time when the possibilities of production in the United States and in Egypt at low prices appear to be equal to any demand that is likely to arise very soon. Still, the attention which is being given to it by the Kew authorities is worth notice. The volume before us presents a memorandum prepared by Dr. George Watt, the well-known Reporter on the products of India, on the improvement and extension of cotton growing in the Dependency. In spite of the failure to produce superior qualities of the staple there, Dr. Watt holds to the opinion that by selection of seed and the cultivation of specially selected plants for the production of seed the Indian growth in any district might be raised in value by 50 per cent. He says, however, that so long as the main object is the gathering of a large yield to the neglect of other considerations, it is hopless to look for real improvement in India. Reference is made to samples of cotton grown in West Africa from Egyptian seed which was obtained by the Kew authorities and distributed to the Gambia, Lagos, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast. Samples of the growth in three of these places were received and favourably reported upon by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

Among other fibres, a few are dealt with which are not suitable for spinning, but are utilised or are capable of being employed by upholsterers for stuffing articles of furniture. Kapok is one of these, and it appears to be increasingly in demand in Europe for this purpose, as well as in Australia. It is grown in India, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and the Phillippine Islands. But it may also be obtained from South America, the West Indies, and tropical Africa. The volume brings together a large amount of information as to several other fibres used in the same way as Kapok or as spinning materials. By its publication the Department at Kew has undoubtedly done good service, and it remains for those interested in new discoveries of manufacturing materials to turn the information to good account.

The chapter on "Bank Notes" in Mr. Amherst D. Tyssen's new volume, "Elementary Law for the General Public" will be read with peculiar interest at the present moment. As the book is designed for the use of "those who are not lawyers and do not intend to become such," the language employed will be found to be refreshingly free from technicalities. Mr. Tyssen points out that there are two classes of bank notes, viz., those issued by the bank of England and those issued by other banks, the latter of which may be described as "country bank notes," seeing that no bank in London, excepting the Bank of England, is allowed to make an issue. There are many points of difference between Bank of England notes and country bank notes; but perhaps the most important of all is that the former have been made a legal tender This means that a debt may be lawfully paid with them, while country bank notes may be refused. From this circumstance it will be easily understood how it happens that Bank of England notes circulate all over the country, and indeed all over the world whereas country bank notes only circulate in the neighbourhood of the banks which issue them.

After a simple description of a Bank of England note the author goes on to say:—"The owner of a bank note has the right to demand from the Bank the sum named in the note on producing the note and giving it up. If payment of the sum should be refused him he may bring an action against the Bank and recover the money. It is, however, the custom of the Bank to require the person presenting a note to write his name on the back of it, and this is certainly a reasonable requirement, and would doubtless be held to be legal if anyone contested it." In his assumption as to the legality of the Bank's demand we are inclined to believe that Mr. Tyssen goes somewhat too far. As a matter of fact, there are many casses in which presenters of notes at the Bank of England have refused to inscribe heir names, and in which notwithstading, they have received the cash value of the notes presented. Of course, the demand is not an outrageous one, and most people not afflicted with a constitutionally obstinate and negative temperament would at once acede to it; but it is extremely doubtful whether the Bank is entitled to enforce its request by withholding payment until it has been complied with. The very words on the face of the note appear to us to dispose of the matter. "I promise to pay the bearer on demand" does not certainly imply any right on the part of the Bank to signatures and addresses. There are no conditions necessary to the cashing of a bank-note at the Bank of England other than that you must have it to cash. That is the only condition implied by the printed inscription which the note carries.

In reference to cases of theft "stopping a note" at the Bank of England is of little practical value. "The process of stopping a note," he says, "will only prevent the thief himself from getting it cashed at the Bank. If the thief succeed in passing the note to anyone else, the person from whom it was stolen will suffer the loss." "Stopping a note" consists in giving the Bank a written request to refuse payment, and, naturally, the person giving it must undertake to indemnify the Bank against all the consequences of acting on his notice. Thus in the case of Miller v. Race, the person who stopped the note no doubt had to pay the Bank all their costs of the action. "When a note has been lost or stolen, however," says the author, "the real owner of it does not lose his right to recover the amount of the note from the Bank, unless the note finds its way into the hands of a purchaser for value without notice. If the note has been presented by anyone else the loser may still recover the amount of it from the Bank. But to do this he would have to prove that he acquired the note properly, and also that he lost it; and he would further have to give the Bank an indemnity in case they should ever have to pay the note to anyone else. The case would be the same if a note were destroyed." It is well-known that by our law an ordinary debt cannot be recovered after a lapse of six years, and it has been held that the Statute of Limitations also covers a bank with respect to its liability on its notes. The point is a nice one, and susceptible of much argument from many points of view; but, however that may be, the officials of the Bank of England are broad-minded enough to "consider that there is no limit of time for the liability of the Bank on its notes."

The visible stocks of copper in England and France and advised from Chili and Australia are given in the aggregate as 26,015 tons at the end of January by Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London and Manchester, in their fortnightly circular. The figures show a further reduction within the fortnight, the total on January 15 having been returned as 26,578 tons. At the end of December it was 27,896 tons. The price has made a jump upwards, G.M.B.'s being now quoted £69. 10s., as against £60. 10s. a fortnight earlier and £57. 10s. at the end of December. The arrivals from North America have been rather below the average for the past twelve months, and they have not been on a full scale from other quarters, with the exception of Spain and Portugal. The total for the month from all sources is 18,904 tons, as against an average of upwards of 19,500 tons per month for the past twelve months. The deliveries, however, 20,785 tons for January, have been above the average. Copper has not been quoted so high as at present since 1889.

"Is a publican liable to be convicted on admission made by his barmaids?" This was the important question raised in the course of a case recently heard at Worship-street Police-court, in which a licensed victualler was summoned for permitting drunkenness on his licensed premises. The evidence as to the "permitting rested upon the testimony of a constable who found a woman lying on a form in the house insensible and a statement said to have been made by a customer in the bar at the time, that the woman had been there about two hours. This statement was given in the presence of the barmaid in charge, the licensed victualler not being on the premises at the time. Mr. Maitland submitted that this statement, as also one making admissions by the barmaid herself was inadmissible as evidence, because made in the absence of the person responsible. The point was reserved. At a later hearing the magistrate said that, having looked into cases on the point, he had come to the conclusion that the evidence was inadmissible. The rule had been that in criminal cases what an agent said against the principal was not admissible, though it was in civil cases. The case of Worth v. Brown would make the evidence admissible, except that he (Mr. Cluer), having gone through the shorthand notes of the case on its hearing before two judges of the Court of Appeal, found that neither of the learned counsel engaged had taken the trouble to point out the difference between civil and criminal cases. He therefore did not feel bound by a decision which was based upon an issue not touched in this case, and he dismissed the summons.

The amount of litigation arising out of the retailing of butter and its substitutes is not easy of calculation. A recent case of more than usual interest was that in which Mr. E. Semprini appeared at the Mansion House Police-Court in answer to six summonses issued under the Margarine Act and the Merchandise Marks Act, for forwarding margarine without consigning it as margarine, for not branding "Margarine" on the packages containing it, and for applying a false trade description to it. The prosecution was instituted by Messrs. Vanderhaege and Co., provision merchants, Charterhouse-street, against the defendant, who traded as Edwards and Co., 13, Trinity-square, Tower-hill. In November the defendant said he had a quantity of good Swiss butter consigned to him, which he would be very glad if Messrs. Vanderhaege and Co., would sell on commission to their customers and they agreed to that. A quantity of the so-called "good Swiss butter" was forwarded to the prosecutors, and they distributed it among their retail customers in the usual way. The butter was consigned by the defendant in baskets, it being done up in rolls similar to those in which foreign butter was consigned from Brittany and elsewhere. Neither on the parcels of butter nor on the baskets was there any description whatever; but in the consignment notes the butter or material was described as "fresh butter" or as "butter." Under the Margarine Act any person dealing in margarine must attach the description "margarine" to every package in which it was contained. In the present month the prosecutors received some information from the butter Association, which had caused certain samples to be taken at some of the retail shops in consequence of which information they had some of the butter supplied to them by the defendant analysed. The analysis showed that 70 per cent. of it was margarine and 30 per cent. butter. The defendant, who was called as a witness, said he was not a butter expert but bought the material in good faith believing it to be butter. Nevertheless a fine was imposed of £10 and £2 2s costs on each summons. Fines of this magnitude should certainly prove an incentive to care on the part of merchants.

The directors of J. and P. Coats have issued a circular to the shareholders to ascertain their views as to the proposed increase of capital. They point out that any increase in the nominal amount of the shares now held means reconstruction. This is an operation of considerable magnitude. It is estimated that it could not be completed in less than six months, and that the cost in stamp duties and legal and other expenses would amount to about £100,000. The directors go on to remark that when the new issue of £10 ordinary shares was made in 1896 they fixed the price of issue at £50. They took this responsibility in the firm belief that the profits of the company would, under all ordinary circumstances, prove sufficient to yield to investors a fair return upon £50 per share and results have so far justified that belief. This seems greatly to point to the conclusion that if it is now proposed to increas the share capital in order to bring it into harmony with the value of the business, stock or shares to the amount of £50 nominal should be issued in exchange for each £10 ordinary share of the existing issue.

THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE troops expected to arrive here by the hired transport Simla on the 25th instant are as follows:—48 officers, 7 ladies and 1 child, 4 warrant officers, 1,195 men, 37 women, and 32 children. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m. the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a field officer, will leave the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage. The remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges at 1 p.m.

The troops will leave for Deolali in two troop trains. The first train will start at 6-5 p.m. with draft, consisting of 7 officers, 473 men, 8 women and 10 children, and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 4-40 a.m. The second train will leave Sassoon Dock at 6-35 p.m. with drafts, consisting of 8 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 423 men, and arrives at Deolali at 5-45 a.m.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAIRNE.

SIR CHARLES NAIRNE has not survived his departure from India by many weeks. He fell ill in October last, and was not sufficiently well to attend any of the various important functions connected with the departure of the retiring Viceroy, the Staff College dinner, or the farewell entertainment by the Royal Artillery in his own honour. He had sufficiently recovered to leave Simla on the 29th October, and travelling by easy stages to Bombay, he arrived in time to meet his successor, General Lockhart, to hand over the command to him, leaving by the mail steamer Arabia on the same day (November 5) for England. Major-General Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., obtained his commission in the Bengal Artillery at Addiscombe in December 1855. Owing to scikness, he was present at college for only two and a-half terms out of the usual number of four, otherwise he would have entered the Engineers. During the Mutiny he saw comparatively little service owing to his having been stationed at Peshawar during the first year of it. He served in it, however, towards its close, and obtained the medal. He was engaged in the second expedition to Eusofzar on the North-West Frontier in 1863. He served for twenty one and a-half years exclusively in the Horse and Field Artillery, and during this period he was engaged in the Afghan War 1878-79 with the Peshawar Valley field-force. In 1882 he served with the force in Egypt in command of the R.H.A., and was present in the two actions at Kassasins, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, when he was mentioned in despatches, received the medal and clasp, 3rd class of the Capital Medjidie, and Khedive's Star; and was also nominated a C.B. In 1884 he was appointed commandant of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness. He is credited with having paid special attention to gunnery, having always maintained that the English Artillery did not give sufficient time to it, nor make it their chief topic of instruction, and that an artillery that cannot shoot is an encumbrance to an army. For this reason he was selected for the command at Shoeburyness, the first officer of the Indian Artillery so honoured. While there he had not a sufficiently free hand, and did but little to improve the artillery as he was not even allowed to visit the camp at Okehampton, although he had twice commanded it before he went to Shoeburyness. In 1886 Sir F. Roberts appointed him Inspector-General of Ordnance, and practically gave him a free hand, the result of this being that officers and men of the Royal Artillery became greatly interested in shooting, backing him up in the most loyal manner, by instituting an extra prize competition on service conditions, with the published figure of merit; the result was a very marked improvement in accuracy and quickness of shooting, which will, it is believed, largely increase the efficiency of the artillery in the next war. After holding the important post of Inspector-General of Ordnance for five years, General Nairne was appointed to the Command of the Division at Meerut on the 28th March, 1892, and in September, 1893, on the death of Sir John Hudson, owing to a fall from his horse, was appointed to the Command-in-Chief of the Bombay Army with the rank of Lieutenant-General. He became Bt.-Col. on 6th May, 1884, attained the rank of Major-General on the 6th November, 1890, after 35 years' service. Lieutenant-General in 1895, and acting Commander-in-Chief in India with rank of General, on the departure of Sir George White, eleven months ago.

Sir Charles Nairne first landed in India forty-two years ago, having been gazetted in December, 1855, a second Lieutenant in the old Bengal Artillery, Lord Roberts' and General Sir William Olpherts' old corps. He first saw active service in the Mutiny, and in 1863 was again on service in the second Eusofzai Expedition as a subaltern in "D" Battery, 19th Brigade, R.A. In the Afghan war of 1878-79 he was in command of "H" Battery, "C" Brigade, R. H. A., and in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he commanded the Royal Artillery in both actions at Kassassin, and the Royal Horse Artillery at Tel-el-Kebir, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and received a medal with clasp, bronze star, the third class of the Medjidie, and was made C. B. Colonel Nairne's first employment on the Staff was in April 1885, when he was selected for the appointment of Commandant and Superintendent of the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness. His excellent work at Shoeburyness led to his return to India in the revived post of Inspector-General of Artillery. Lord Roberts in his "Forty-one Years in India" bore testimony to the excellence of General Nairne's service in that important appointment. Having recorded the marked progress in musketry that the Army in India had made under Colonel Ian Hamilton, Lord Roberts mentions that "simultaneously with the improvement in musketry a great advance was made in gunnery. Artillery, like Infantry officers, had failed to realize the value of the new weapon, and it required the teaching of a man who himself thoroughly believed in and understood the breech-loading gun, to arouse artillerymen to a sense of the tremendous power placed in their hands, and to the importance of devoting much more care and attention to practice than had hitherto been thought necessary. Such a man was Major-General Nairne, and I was happily able to induce the Government to revive in him the appointment of Inspector-General of Artillery." Lord Roberts declared that under General Nairne's unwearied supervision there had been quite as remarkable an improvement in musketry shooting as Colonel Ian Hamilton had effected in musketry. Simultaneously with General Nairne's tenure of the post, recently wrote a contemporary, the twelve-pounder breech-loading gun for horse and field artillery was introduced, and the shooting of that branch attained a high degree of excellence. The garrison artillery at the same time received its full share of the Inspector-General's attention, and there was an equally marked advance in the shooting of that branch of the service. New and improved armaments were obtained for the coast and frontier defences, and Bombay, Aden, Karachi and the Hooghly were, so far as the artillery is concerned, practically rendered impregnable. The distinction with which General Nairne filled the Artillery Inspector-Generalship was recognized when immediately upon the expiration of his five years' tenure of the post he was given the command of the Meerut District. This, however, he held for only eighteen months, Sir John Hudson's fatal fall from his horse at Poona in the spring of 1895 vacated the Command-in-Chief in Bombay, and on the 1st of April in that year General Nairne was appointed Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces in this Presidency. The new scheme of Army reorganization came into force at this time, and the ordinary responsibilities of the provincial command were added to by the responsibility of putting in operation a far-reaching reform. Some of the changes that were made in the caste constitution of Bombay regiments had, of course, already been resolved upon, but the subject was one which engaged a good deal of his attention. The participation of Bombay regiments in the Tirah and Suakin expeditions, and the free drafts that have been made upon the Presidency for troops for service in East Africa have served to remind us of the failure of attempts to persuade headquarters that good fighting material is confined to higher latitudes in the Indian Peninsula. Sir Charles Nairne's well merited K. C. B. was bestowed upon him in the Jubilee year.

WAS IT INOCULATION OR BRANDING?

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Tookaram Dhondee, a Hindu, aged twenty-one years. The deceased resided at Pakmodia Street. From the evidence of the deceased's relatives, who had been residing with him, and that of a neighbour, it appears that about eighteen or twenty days ago deceased branded himself on the left forearm with a hot iron in order to cure himself of jaundice, from which he had been suffering for two months and a half. He got well of the jaundice, but complained of great pain in the left arm. On the 14th instant he went to the J. J. Hospital and was admitted as an indoor-patient. He was, on admission, found to be suffering from fever and pneumonic symptoms. During the night of the 18th instant, he developed symptoms of tetanus and was unable to open his mouth and the muscles of the jaw and neck became rigid. The deceased, on admission, was alleged to have informed the house-surgeon, that about twelve days previously he had been inoculated at Mazagon, and that at the seat of the inoculation an ulcer had formed, on the upper part of the left fore-arm. The symptoms of tetanus gradually grew worse, and spasms of the whole body surpervened and he died on Monday afternoon. The house surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to tetanus following the ulcer on the left forearm. The house surgeon further stated that deceased was not suffering from jaundice, when he came to the hospital, but if deceased had branded himself on the arm, the ulcer night have formed at the seat of the brand. The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to tetanus following the ulcer which had formed on the left forearm after branding himself.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

THE annual Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held, last evening, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. The ceremony was an imposing one, attended with all the details of an academic pageant. At 5-15 p.m., the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through whom the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and the other Fellows in the order of precedence. Each Fellow saluted the Chancellor as he passed. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. Thereupon the Fellows took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of the procession was as follows; and the retiring procession observed the same order reversed:—

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

FELLOWS.

The Venerable W E Scott
Mr S M Moses
Rao Bahadur B B Pitale
Dr B F Lally
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr A Hydari
Mr H S Dikshit
Dr K E Dadachanji
Mr C S Thariani
Mr D G Padhye
Mr Muir Mackenzie
Mr M D Kanga
The Rev. Dr T Henriques
Mr K L Munsiff
Dr H M Masina
Mr James Macdonald
The Rev Dr H Kemp
Mr P B Joshi
Mr J E Davar
Mr M S Bharucha
Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram
Dr B N Darabshet
Mr J M Antia
Mr Camrudin Amirudin
Mr Rustam K R Kama
Professor O V Muller
Mr K G Desai
Dr Ismail J Asrani
The Rev E Usteri
The Rev Braz DaMonte
Vety-Major J Mills
Professor T K Gajjar
Dr E F Sethna
Mr N A Moos
Dr P Lisboa
Dr Dimmock
Mr S V Bhandarkar
Dr G B Prabhakar
Mr Faizulabhai L Mulla
Professor J Jack
Dr L P Gomes
Mr F K Banaji
Dr A G Viegas
Mr V N Nene
Mr M M Munshi
The Rev H Bochum
Dr D A DeMonte
Dr S V Kantak
Mr M N Wadia
Mr M J Taleyarkhan
Rao Bahadur V J Kirtikar
Mr K E Kanga
Shams-ul-Ulma J J Modi
Mr M A Baig
Mr K B Sethna
Mr M H Hakim
Mr P G Dhumatkar
Dr J A Da Gama
Rao Saheb G N Nadkarni
Dr A P Kama
Khan Bahadur R M Patel
Mr Joseph Ezekiel
Dr Cowasjee Hormasji
Mr J A Dalal
Dr R N Khory
Dr L P DeRozario
Khan Bahadur Bamanji Sorabji
Mr R N Ranina
Dr J G DaCunha
Mr F R Vikaji
Dr Shantaram Vithal
Dr Edalji Nashirvanji
Mr K R Kama
Dr M B Cola

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

Mr H F Beale

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Honourable H M Thompson
The Honourable Fazulbhoy Visram
The Honourable D A Khare
The Honourable G K Parakh
The Honourable N G Chandawarkar
The Honourable Dr Bhalchandra

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

The Honourable Justice L P Russell
The Honourable Justice Fulton

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The Honourable Sir E C K Ollivant
The Honourable John Nugent

BISHOPS.

The Most Rev T Dalhoff
The Lord Bishop of Bombay

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Board of Accounts.

Sir Jahangir Cowasji
Mr R M Sayani

REGISTRAR.

Dr D MacDonald.

SYNDICS.

Khan Bahadur M C Murzban
Dr L F Childe
Dr Temulji B Nariman
Mr M H Starling
The Rev Dr Mackichan
The Honourable Mr Justice Tyabji
Principal Hathornthwaite

DEANS

The Honourable Mr W C Hughes
Dr W K Hatch
The Honourable Mr Justice Ranade
The Honourable Mr E Giles

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Honourable Mr Justice E T Candy, I C S

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency the Right Honourable William Mansfield Sandhurst, Baron Sandhurst, K G C I E, LL D.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there followed, on behalf of candidates for a degree, the supplication by the Dean of the faculty in which they graduated; the passing of a grace by the Senate for their admission to the degree; the presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor; and their admission to the degree by the Chancellor. The Registrar then made a declaration of the degrees conferred. The presentation of the Queen-Empress Medal and the Bai Hirabai Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama Gold Medal was next made.

His Excellency the Chancellor then presented to Miss Kharegat a gold medal with the congratulation of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for having passed the L. M. & S. examination with the highest number of marks among female candidates. Another gold-medal was also presented to the same lady for having passed the L. M. & S. examination with the highest number of marks in midwfery from among the female candidates. His Excellency in presenting the medals, said that he desired to confer the double distinction amid the congratulations of all present. (Cheers.)

The Registrar then read the Syndicate's report of the proceedings of the University during the past year, from which the following are excerpts.—

REPORT.

Mr. Chancellor.—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees, held on the 15th February 1898. The report mentions the principal results of the University examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

University School Final Examination.—At this examination there were one thousand and four candidates. The examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, and Karachi.

Matriculation Examination.—This Examinatio was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Amraoti and Karachi. Three thousand two hundred and one Candidates were examined.

Previous Examination.—At this Examination there were 841 Candidates.

Intermediate Examination.—At this Examination there were 491 Candidates.

Examination for the Degree of B.A.—At this Examination there were 320 Candidates.

Intermediate Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. At this examination, there were 10 Candidates, of whom 4 passed the Examination. 2 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. 1 was from the College of Science, 2 were from Wilson College, and 1 from Elphinstone College. In 1897 there were 6 Candidates, of whom 3 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. (new rules)—At this Examination which was held for the first time this year, there were 4 Candidates all of whom passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the first class and 1 in the second class. 2 were Hindus and 2 Parsis. 2 were from the College of Science, and 2 from Wilson College.

Second Examination for the Degree of B. Sc. (old rules)—At this Examination there were 6 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination. He was a Hindu from Wilson College. In 1897 there were 20 Candidates, of whom 17 passed the Examination, and in 1893 there were 19 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 19 Candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination. 4 were placed in the second class. 3 were Hindus, 7 Parsis and 1 a Mahomedan. 5 were from Elphinstone College, 1 from Wilson College, and 5 from St. Xavier's College. In 1897 there were 15 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination, and in 1893 there were 14 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were 5 Candidates, of whom 2 passed the Examination. Both were Hindus from Deccan College. In 1897 there were 2 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination, and in 1893 there were 5 Candidates, of whom 1 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of MA in Mathematics.—There was 1 Candidate who failed to pass the Examination. In 1897 there were 4 Candidates of whom 3 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 2 Candidates, who failed to pass the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of M.A. in Physics and Chemistry.—There was 1 Candidate who passed the Examination. He was placed in the second class. He was a Parsi from Wilson College. In 1897 there was 1 Candidate who failed to pass the Examination, and in 1896 there was 1 Candidate, who also failed to pass the Examination.

First Examination for the Degree of LLB.—There were 212 Candidates, of whom 83 passed the Examination. 4 were placed in the First Division. 70 were Hindus 9 Parsis, 1 Portuguese, 1 Mahomedan, and 2 Jews. 47 were from Government Law School, 21 from Government Law Class, Poona, 6 from Gujarat Law Class, 6 from Baroda Law Class, and 3 from Sind Law Class. In 1897 there were 202 Candidates, of whom 91 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 162 Candidates, of whom 130 passed the Examination. There were 134 Candidates at the B. A. Examination who took up Roman History and General Jurisprudence and Roman Law as their optional subject, of whom 22 were declared to have passed the First L. L. B. Examination. 18 were Hindus, and 4 Parsis. 6 werz from Government Law School. 8 from Government Law Class, Poona, 6 from Baroda Law Class. 1 from Bhavnagar Law Class and 1 from Sind Law Class. In 1897 there were 108 Candidates, of whom 7 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 82 Candidates, of whom 18 passed the Examination.

Second Examination for the Degree of LLB.—There were 198 Candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 42 passed the Examination. 30 were Hindus. 11 Parsis, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1897 there were 157 Candidates, of whom 74 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 116 Candidates, of whom 54 passed the Examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 128 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 52 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the first class. 18 were Hindus. 21 Parsis, 5 Mahomedans, 3 Europeans and 5 Portuguese. In 1897 there were 121 Candidates, of whom 41 passed the Examination and in 1896 there were 95 Candidates, of whom 35 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 69 Candidates from Grant Medical College of whom 27 passed the Examination. I was placed in the first class. 16 were Hindus, 7 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1897 there were 71 Candidates, of whom 37 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 84 Candidates, of whom 39 passed the Examination.

Examination far the Degree L.M. & S.—There were 53 Candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 20 passed the Examination, 2 were placed in the first class, 11 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 3 Portuguese and 1 a European. In 1897 there were 37 Candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination and in 1896 there were 32 Candidates, of whom 13 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture.—There were 2 Candidates both of whom passed the Examination. 1 was placed in the second class. Both were Hindus from Baroda College. In 1897 there were 2 Candidates of whom 1 passed the Examination and in 1896 there were 8 Candidates of whom passed the Examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 45 Candidates, of whom 28 passed the Examination 3 were placed in the second class 22 were Hindus, 3 Parsis and 3 Portuguese In 1897 there were 41 Candidates of whom 16 passed the Examination and in 1896 there were 30 Candidates of whom 19 passed the Examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 17 Candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 15 passed the Examination. 7 were placed in the second class. 10 were Hindus, 4 Parsis, and 1 a Native Christian. In 1897 there were 21 Candidates, of whom 16 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 13 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination.

Examination for the Degree of L. C. E.—There were 15 Candidates, of whom 11 passed the Examination. 2 were placed in the first class and 8 in the second class. 2 were Hindus, 6 Parsis and 3 Portuguese. In 1897 there were 13 Candidates of whom 12 passed the Examination, and in 1896 there were 14 Candidates, of whom 12 passed the Examination.

Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, M.A., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year.

Regulations.—The subject of the revision of the regulations relating to affiliation referred to in last year's report has during the past year engaged the attention of both the Syndicte and the Senates and the revised rules will, it is expected, be soon passed. Similarly the courses in History and Philosophy for the M.A. Examination have also engaged the attention of both the bodies. A proposal was received signed by a number of members of the Senate regarding the introduction of the Indian Verneculars at the higher examinations in Arts. The Syndicate after consulting the Faculty of Arts in the matter, have appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the practicability of their introduction into the M.A. Examination. The resolution of the Senate, which had been sent up to Government for sanction, relating to the exemption of candidates under certain conditions from re-examination in a subject in which they have once passed, was sent back by Government for re-consideration by the Senate. It was accordingly reconsidered and modified and again sent up for sanction. The Previous Examination having now been made the entrance examination to the course for the Diploma in Agriculture and the subject of Mathematics, the course in which was identical with the course for the Previous Examination, having consequently been excised from the First Examination in Agriculture, it is intended to re-arrange the course for the Diploma. Recommendations to that effect will soon be made to the Senate. As usual, there have also been made some minor changes in the regulations.

Colleges.—Hitherto Government had not formally authorized Colleges and Institutions recognized by the Senate to grant such certificates to candidates for Degrees as are required by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation. During the past year, however, they thought it desirable to do so, and accordingly authorized, both prospectively and retrospectively, certain Colleges hitherto recognized.

The period of three years for which recognition for the purposes of the Previous Examination had been granted to the Maharashtra College, Poona, lapsed at the close of the last term, and the College authorities have not applied for a renewal of the recognition.

Endowments.—Of the offers of endowments mentioned in last year's report, the offers for the foundation of the Ibrahim Nurdin Scholarship and the Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize have been accepted by the Senate. The following new offers have been received and will soon be laid before the Senate for acceptance:—An offer of Rs. 12,000 from the subscribers to the Chatfield Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Scholarship and a Prize in the name of Mr. K. M. Chatfield, M. A., the late Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Sadashiv Moreshvar Sathe, who has since died, for the foundation of a Prize in his own name. An offer of Rs. 21,371-10-10 from the Trustees of a certain Indenture made between the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and certain other persons for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of Sir Mangaldas. An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Mr. Vasanji Trikamji Mulji for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji, J.P.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chancellor and Members of the Senate,—The preacher from his pulpit begins by giving out his text: the lecturer from his desk commences by announcing the subject of his discourse. If I refrain from at once stating the subject-matter of the few remarks which I shall have the privilege of putting before you, the reason is mainly that I would wish at the outset to assure you that I make no claim to preach you a sermon or read you a lecture. It is impossible not to feel the responsibility involved in acceding to the summons just given to me by our Chancellor—a summons which I dare not disobey—the more so that any address from this canopied throne in this magnificent Convocation Hall must, from the very nature of things, partake of the seeming character of an "ex-cathedra" statement. Let me then repeat the assurance that this is the very opposite of my intentions Apart from the subject which is the foundation of this address, any value, should any be found in the remarks, will be simply due to an earnest desire on the part of the speaker to make some suggestions on a few points which after a long and varied experience in this country, are uppermost in his mind. He does not claim for them any authority because of the accident that he happens at this moment to fill the honourable position of Vice-Chancellor of this University. But he does claim an hereditary interest in the people of this Presidency, an acquaintance with some of its languages, an intercourse with many of its citizens, high and low, educated and uneducated, leaders and led; and he like many others can certainly echo the sentiment lately expressed by the highest in the land, when he stepped on its shore to assume his high office, that next to his fatherland this country is nearest his heart. Turning to the leading events of our past University year, it must be premised that those connected with our internal administration have not reached a stage of finality, so that they can be fully noticed on their merits. We have taken in hand the subject of New Rules for the recognition of Colleges and Institutions, and hope shortly to be able to submit them to Government for final approval. The important questions of the introduction of the vernaculars in our higher examinations of revised courses in History and Philosophy in the M.A. Examination, and of a revision of the University School Final Examination have been referred to sub-committees and are still under consideration. The death roll of the past year contains some names which cannot be passed over in silence. No one can speak with a truer sympathy of the loss which this University has sustained in the death of its Dean in Law than a colleague in that Court from which his absence is daily deplored. By Sir Charles Farran's death this city has been deprived of one of its most eminent leaders, and this University has lost a friend, whose sterling worth, ready comprehension of complicated facts, and sound common sense could be relied on to assist us in the many difficult questions of University government. In passing from the subject I cannot refrain from expressing a feeling of deep regret at the untimely death of the late Chief Justice, one whose kindly genial nature would, I am confident, have led him to take a prominent part in this University commensurate with the exalted position which he would have filled in the Presidency. Then we have lost the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C.S.I., who for so many years was a member of our Board of Accounts Among scholars, who have been taken from us in the past year, I would mention Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotan B. Sanjana, M.A., Ph. D., Dastur Jamaspji M. Jamaspasana' M.A., Ph. D. and Shams-ul-Ulama Mirza Hairat while in the Medical Faculty we have to deplore the death of the kindly Atmaram Pandurang, an old graduate of our Grant Medical College, whom to know was to love and respect, and the talented Kaikhosru N. Bahadurjee, M. D. B. Sc., whose exuberant abilities, mellowed by time, would in the course of years, had he been spared to us, have placed him in the front rank of our University Fellows. Lastly, I would refer to one who was not a member of our University, but whose death is deplored by the civilized world, and whose name may, therefore, be fitly mentioned in this Senate House. The London *Times* on the last day of the past year in its Summary of the leading events of 1898 commenced with, and put in the foremost rank, the death of the two European statesmen, Gladstone and Bismarck. Even, it said, if no other great events had happened, the year would have been made memorable by the death within ten weeks of one another of the two most considerable men in Europe. Each death removed from the eyes of the country and the world a familiar and commanding figure, so that every individual Englishman felt himself personally poorer for the loss of Gladstone and every German for the loss of Bismarck. But there is this striking difference between the two men: the German patriot reflects on what Bismarck did for his Emperor whom he served and for the Empire which he created. The name of Gladstone finds an echo not only in the hearts of Englishmen who though many of them differed from his political views, yet joined with a conspicuous unanimity in doing him honour before the eyes of the civilived world, but it finds an echo throughout that civilised world to which he showed such an example of high-minded integrity. And that is why in India we feel it our mournful privilege and duty to do special honour to his memory. Though Mr. Gladstone never held office directly connected with India, yet his sympathy with this country with the problems of its Government and with the aspirations of its peoples were as unbounded and as well known as those of his friends and colleagues Henry Fawcett and John Bright. It seemed to me most appropriate that at the recent Session of the Indian National Congress the first business of the first meeting was to pass a resolution expressing the loss which this country feels in the death of Mr. Gladstone. If that is true of this country at large, it is equally if not more especially true of our Universities. Mr. Gladstone was throughout his life a splendid example of a devoted son of his Alma Mater. A "double first" at a time when this was a better test of a man's worth than now, because then (in 1831) the attainment of that honour involved working up at one and the same time subjects for "Mathematics" as well as greats and being examined simultaneously in both schools He never lost his devotion to the University of which he was such a distinguished member. For many years its representative in Parliament he still clung to it even when rejected by its voters. Among the touching messages sent from his sick-room during the closing days of his life, not one was more characteristic than that dictated by him to "the God-fearing and God-sustaining University of Oxford." Then, there is another characteristic of Mr. Gladstone to which one naturally refers in the Senate House of this University, which was founded for the better encouragement of her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education. I mean his character of the constant lover and explorer of books. This subject was eloquently elaborated by Lord Rosebery in an address which he recently delivered on Literary Statesmen before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution and which I dare say many of you read. But it is not necessary to dwell upon Mr. Gladstone's University career or his devotion to his Alma Mater or his "bookishness" to justify the mention of his name in this University Hall. I would rather call attention to some aspects of his career as a leader and to the nobility of his life as an English gentleman as subjects which must in themselves furnish food for reflection and act as incentives to us in this University, whatever position we may hold in it—whether the highest of its officers or the youngest of its under-graduates—to live worthily in our vocation, and to do with all our might that which lies before us. Now there was published a few months ago a Monograph on Mr. Gladstone by one who had been privileged to know him nearly forty years, and still more privileged to have been brought into the closest contact with him for a considerable time. Some of you may have read this charming little volume by Sir E. W. Hamilton, but even those among the audience who have had this good fortune will not resent my referring to a few extracts as illustrating those characteristics in Mr. Gladstone's character which should appeal to us in the University. And first may be mentioned his courage. His pluck never failed him. He did not know what it was to turn tail; and though the boldest often become timid as age advances, yet with him the older he grew the more intrepidity did he display. The greater the difficulties in which he found himself involved, the greater was the courageous height to which he could rise. It was this constant exhibition of pluck that tended so to make his name a word with which to conjure, And this was not simply political courage. It was a still higher quality—the courage of his convictions. "With him right was might." If he had once convinced himself of the rectitude and justice of a particular course, his intrepidity knew no bounds. So it was in connection with the most striking and momentous event in his political career, It was not a question of sacrificing principle to power; it was a question of sacrificing personal convenience, personal popularity, and personal friendship to principle—to what he had persuaded himself to be right. There is—to use his own words—no greater honour to a man than to suffer for the sake of what he thinks to be righteous. When he had once put his hand to the plough he never looked back. Naturally his policy was often violently assailed and his actions severely criticised. Not only so, but every kind of wrong intent and ulterior motive was attributed to him. Even his private character was aspersed and his private acts mis-construed. But he was not sensitive: partly by force of character and partly by inurement, he was himself the reverse of being thin-skinned. Then the natural bent of his own mind was inclined to generosity towards those who attacked him. This generous disposition was mainly due to his readiness "to give everybody credit for presumptive integrity and purity of motive." He judged others as he would be judged: he distinctly saw both sides of a question. In a word he always behaved as a great gentleman. Next to his high-minded courage may be placed his energy, industry, and power of concentration. Whatever he might happen to be doing he did it with all his might and main. Then there was his unceasing industry, his order and method, his tidiness, his punctuality—all these tended to enable him to get through his vast amount of work. But it is not so much these powers on which I should wish to dwell. That which was most remarkable about him was not so much that he was unique in one particular respect or unrivalled in another, as that he combined so many splendid qualities—quickness of comprehension, combined with patience of investigation; fervent enthusiasm and energy combined with vast experience and industry; administrative and initiative capacity combined with constructive genius; deep religious conviction combined with strength of character; oratorical powers with powers of exposition; nobility with simplicity; high mindedness with humility; concentration with versatility; courage with resourcefulness; courtesy with dignity; and dogged determination with heartfelt sympathy. It was (says Sir Ed. Hamilton) this extraordinary combination of faculties—possessed in a pre-eminent degree by one individual—that gave Mr. Gladstone the commanding position which he held in State affairs, the sway which he exercised over his fellow-citizens and the high place which he won in their affections. Possibly it may be said that this is the biassed opinion of an intimate family friend. But if anything is wanting to show that it will be the ultimate verdict of posterity, it will suffice to point to the speeches delivered in both Houses of Parliament last May, when it was unanimously resolved to vote the necessary address to her Majesty in order to do honour to the deceased statesman by a public funeral and monument in Westminster Abbey. Political colleagues and opponents vied with each other in dwelling on those characteristics which made Mr. Gladstone such a pre-eminent leader of men. Thus the Marquis of Salisbury, while dwelling on the universal assent of all persons, of all classes, and of all schools of thought in doing honour to a man who had been more mixed up in political conflict than probably any man of his generation, pointed out that the cause of this unanimous feeling was not his transcendent intellect, his astonishing power of attaching men to him, the great influence which he was able to exert on the convictions and thought of his contemporaries. These things, which explain the attachment and the admiration of those whose ideas he represented, would not explain why it was that sentiments almost as fervent were felt or expressed by those whose ideas were not expressed by his policy. The reason was that all men recognized in him a man guided, whether under mistaken impressions or not, it matters not—but guided in all the steps he took, in all the efforts he made by a high moral ideal. The same note was struck by the Earl of Kimberley. It is, he said, the appreciation of the moral qualities of the man, of the high-mindedness of his conduct, of the unvarying uprightness of his conduct, and of the sense which the nation feels that in him we have lost not merely a statesman of great power and great reputation, but we have lost a man who set an example to all who occupy a high place in this country, and to the people of the country, whether high or low, of a life nobly spent, pure in its intentions pure, in its conduct, and which will always be considered a bright example to the nation. The Duke of Devonshire naturally alluded to the events of 1886, which had separated him and others from their old chief and friend, but he never doubted that in that separation, as in every other matter with which during his long life Mr Gladstone had to deal, the great statesman was actuated by no other consideration than that of a sense of public duty, and by his conception of that which was in the highest interests of his country. The Earl of Rosebery's eulogy of his dead chief and friend was worthy of the occasion. Many of you will remember the touching way in which, after alluding to the two salient features of Mr. Gladstone's intellect—his enormous power of concentration and the infinite variety and multiplicity of his interests—he went on to dwell on the first and most obvious feature of Mr. Gladstones character—the universality and the humanity of his sympathy. Then there was that virile virtue of manhood, in which Mr. Gladstone had comprehended courage, righteous daring the disdain of odds against him which he rated the highest of virtues and which was so conspicuous in his own character. Our country, our nation, loves brave men. Mr. Gladstone was the bravest of the brave. There was no cause so hopeless that he was afraid to undertake it; there was no amount of opposition that would cow him when once he had undertaken it. The same sentiments were expressed in the House of Commons; the same unanimous desire was displayed from all sides of the House to do honour to one who, as Mr. Balfour put it, had been the greatest member of the greatest deliberative Assembly that so far the world has seen, It will suffice to quote a few eloquent words from the speech of Sir W. Harcourt. What inspires confidence and sympathy in the midst of the conflict of opinion is the belief that a man is acting from sincere convictions in that which he honestly believes to be for the advantage of his country. The sincerity of Mr. Gladstone no man ever doubted. What he believed he intensely believed; what he wished he greatly wished, and what he wrought he strenuously wrought. These are the constituents of a great character; these are the qualities which the judgment of history will crown with a worthy and deserved fame, however people may differ in the objects to which they were devoted. This, then, is the keynote in the character of that great leader of men, which caused the whole civilized world to join in doing honour to his memory—his sincerity. And what are the lessons to be learned from his life and death by the educated peoples of India? The first line of thought which I suggest for your consideration is one which was alluded to by a leading Vernacular journal on the other side of India on the occasion of Mr Gladstone's death and funeral. Its purport was thus telegraphed to the London *Times*: "We are yet far from true progress. Englishmen rule over us, because they are possessed of those high moral virtues of which we have not a vestige. Nor are we likely to acquire them for centuries yet. Leave alone political matters. Is there among us a pious, highly moral man? Does he get justice done him? Are not the people ready everywhere to put him into trouble? In municipal committees the only work entrusted to us is the repair of drains and roads and yet how badly we acquit ourselves. Old friendships are broken, lifelong feuds begun; brother fights with brother; all social amenities between political opponents are forbidden. But look at Englishmen! They rule over large Empires They divide themselves into political parties and in debate or discussions often use strong even unwarrantable language against each other. But they have virtue and generosity enough to entertain esteem and regard even for political opponents. The behaviour of the English nation in the matter of Mr Gladstones death is without parallel in the world. It is impossible for our narrow minds to understand how a man can devote himself to the service of his nation It is very essential before we demand political rights and privileges from the Englishmen (our rulers) that we should endeavour to acquire those virtues which alone have made Englishmen great among the nations of the world. Possibly some of us in Bombay may be inclined to criticise the sentiments expressed in the extract which I have just read as provincial and too pessimistic. But the principle underlying the writer's proposition is possibly correct. Is it not a fact that in this country we are apt to lose sight of one of the characteristics in Mr. Gladstone's life to which I have called attention? Is it not a fact that we often refuse to distinctly see both sides of a question, and are most unwilling to give our opponents credit for presumptive integrity and purity of motive? In a word, do we judge others as we would be judged? I say *we*; I am not claiming for officials or the governing class a title of perfection in this respect, It is possible that some of us, irritated by a persistency in attributing evil motives to measures which are really designed for the interests of the country at large, are inclined to show a want of sympathy with the aspirations and motives of those who are opposed to the measures in question. And naturally, when once this want of sympathy is developed, it acts and reacts, and the danger is increased of opponents not understanding each other and drifting further and further apart. But putting aside the consideration of this subject of the relations between the governors and the governed in this country I would ask you to dwell for a moment on the main principle drawn from Gladstones life and death by the writer of the extract which I have just read to you. It applies to all classes, and to all questions of vital interest in this country not only to those which come within the strict definition of Indian Politics. We know for instance that there are most important questions of social reform to which the attention of the highest and best among us has been earnestly given. Are we ready to listen with respectful attention to the words of those who, we know in our hearts, have been actuated by the highest and purest motives, even though those words may not be in perfect unison with our present convictions? If such a leader is taken away from us—perhaps by the Angel of Death while the leader is in the full exercise of his powers—do we show to the country at large a unanimity in doing honour to his memory, a unanimity founded not merely on an admiration of his brilliant intellect, a unanimity not caused by an admiration for the line which he took on any burning question—a line which possibly was not in accordance with the feelings of some of us—but a unanimity caused by an admiration for the purity of his intentions and conduct? This line of thought naturally leads us to a consideration of a similar vital question: the relations between our living Leaders and the Led. Is there not a tendency at the present day to force the leaders to be led by those who should be led? It may be that in England in matters of high politics a great statesman sometimes shows his consummate ability in feeling the popular pulse, in knowing the exact time at which the people have been educated up to the pitch of seeking a popular reform, and thus in seizing the opportunity of meeting and satisfying the popular demand. I venture to think that it would be a false analogy to apply the same principle to this country, at least for many years to come. From the very nature of the case the circumstances are not analogous. Some strata of even the educated classes are still in the process of education. The possession of a degree, showing such a high standard of learning, is not necessarily a proof that the owner is in a position in which he is capable of leading his leader in matters which are outside the domain of mere learning Take again, for instance, the question of Social Reform to which I have already alluded. He who aspires to be a leader, and who has many qualifications for such a responsible post, must make up his mind to lead, and not be led by public sentiment, Of course it is far easier for a leader to guide the public as far as they will go, and then to draw back or indulge in empty platitudes when he finds that he is in opposition to what he thinks is public opinion, But is that the example which was set by Mr. Gladstone? He said that there can be no greater honour to a man than to suffer for the sake of what he thinks to be righteous. And if the responsibility of leaders, at which I have ventured to hint, is so great equally important is the responsibility of those who are led. You, gentlemen who have just received your degrees at the hands of our Chancellor are now on the threshold of active life. You have left the status pupillaris and are now called on to take up more actively your duties as citizens. With the exception of the few who in a Post Graduate institute of Research (may such be an accomplished fact before the next annual Convocation!) may devote themselves to science "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," until, perchance, they burst into fame by some scientific discovery—I say with the exception of those few who may be excused, if so they will, from the daily conflict of civil and social questions, the rest of you, gentlemen, must be prepared to take up your position in the ranks of the educated classes, and each one of you to do his best for the improvement of his fellows and for the furtherance of the interests of his country. You ought not to—you cannot—shirk the responsibility which lies upon you. You cannot be all leaders; but you can be all led; and it is for you to say under which leader you will take your stand in regard to the questions which must almost daily come up for your consideration. Is he to be one who, though eloquent in speech fails in that virile virtue of manhood—that determination to speak the truth in the teeth of all opposition—who in short is led by the rabble; or is he to be a leader of whose sincerity you are assured, whose moral courage and purity of intention and motives you have tested, and who speaks to you in words of soberness and truth? I need not refer again to the vital matters of social reform, matters which you cannot ignore, and in regard to which the question I have put to you has an obvious application. I will come nearer home, to our own University. A few years ago our Vice-Chancellor from this chair referred to the changes in the character of our Senate and in the debates carried on by it since he first became acquainted with the body; and he showed what a matter of regret it would be if, instead of being guided by cold reason and acting with a sense of responsibility, the Senate became a democratic assembly carried away by emotion and impulse. The same subject was alluded to only the other day by a writer in the columns of one of the newspapers of this city. He pointed out a characteristic note of our Senate at the present day, in its fondness for fruitless discussion, its sacrifice of real business to the pleasures of debate, and what is still more dangerous, its determination to criticize every proposal that emanates from any source possessing authority, or the semblance of authority, whether it be its own Syndicate or the local Government. Is there not some foundation for the assertion that leadership in Bombay is a phenomenon of a unique character; the leader must submit to the direction of his rash-following in all things, or he is immediately dethroned? Sir Edward Hamilton in the Monograph from which I have already quoted alludes to two considerations which seemed to cause Mr. Gladstone apprehension in regard to the future of his own country. One danger ahead was the want of principal, which, he feared, he saw in some of the men who are likely to occupy conspicuous positions in the future. The other tendency which caused him concern was the change of attitude which the two principle parties of the State appeared to be assuming, and to be likely to assume, towards one another. He was afraid that one party would be given to bid too much against the other, with the result that the pace would be unnecessarily forced. Here, of course, the analogy partially fails. We have not in this country two principal parties in the State, one in power and the other ready at any moment to assume the responsibilities of power. We have simply the Government and the critics of the Government but putting aside, as before, the consideration of political questions, in the strict sense of the term, and confining ourselves to broad social, ethical, educational, and such like questions, which none the less vitally affect the interests of the country, we may well ask whether there is not at the present day a tendency to tickle the popular ear with exaggerated and inaccurate statements, and to bid for popular applause by methods which are not strickly honourable. Take the English columns of our Native Press. I believe that the writers, who claim and rightly claim to be among the leaders of educated thought in our Presidency, would obtain far more recognition of their demands did they, as has been truly remarked, show "more moderation of speech, sobriety of statement, and tolerance of opposition." Gentleman, you will have perceived from the suggestions of lines of thought, which I have put before you this evening, that the subject of my address has been the all-important one of Leadership. The connection between this subject and the great Leader, who has passed away since our last Convocation day must be obvious to all. Summed up in a few words, his motto through life was Be just and fear not, In one word it was—Duty. Yes and like him we can all, whether Leader or Led, be slaves to duty: we can each one of us bow before the stern Lawgiver, the awful Power, the daughter of the Voice of God, and say,

> Give unto me, made lowly wise,
> The spirit of self-sacrifice;
> The confidence of reason give;
> And in the light of truth thy bondman let me live!

While the Vice-Chancellor was delivering his address, a little native boy came forward and tried to advance towards the dais where the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor were sitting, but he was soon prevented from proceeding any further by the Assistant Registrar. This incident caused some amusement, and was subsequently referred to by the Chancellor in his speech.

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen,—Before I dismiss this Convocation I desire to say a word or two. You may have observed during the speech of the Vice-Chancellor that a little boy was to be seen advancing towards the dais with a slow and determined step. (Laughter and applause.) I can understand what was in that little man's mind, He from afar had discovered that the Chancellor of the Bombay University was without his robe—(Laughter and applause) and he must have said to himself at any rate I will raise a public protest. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University, I desire most humbly to apologise for having come to this Convocation unequipped with my robe of office. It is an omission for which I presume I may claim the responsibility, but I beg you one and all to believe that because of the absence of that robe of dignity I am no less sensible of the importance of the office of Chancellor of this University, of the deep feeling for this University and also of the great honour which that office has conferred upon me. A year ago it fell to my lot as Chancellor of this University to distribute the degrees and to give an address. I thought this year that I would commit the latter task to abler hands, and we may all agree that our Vice-Chancellor has acquitted himself of his difficult task with honour to himself and the office that he holds in this University by the dexterity with which he has handled the subject he selected for his theme. Had I been obliged to choose a subject I think this particular one would have been barred to me, In the first place I could not have dealt with it adequately, and as we have seen that it gradually led to remarks on the career of the late Mr. Gladstone having been his follower since I have grown up and having served in humble capacities in his three last Governments, I could not be supposed to be entirely without bias in regard to his captivating and engrossing personality, and of any bias on these grounds Mr. Vice-Chancellor cannot be accused, I have only a few words to say in closing these interesting proceedings. I desire to associate myself with what fell from the lips of the Vice-Chancellor in regard to the death roll and cannot refrain from special reference to the names of two, whose deaths have twice in six months unhappily left the office of Chief Justice vacant. To Sir Charles Farran, whose very personality had endeared him to us all, and whose long residence in Bombay and well known qualifications and characteristics caused his appointment to be welcomed with universal approbation. To Sir L. Kershaw, whose untimely death removed from us one whose former career entitled us to anticipate his full success in the high office to which the Queen-Empress had appointed him, while his courteous and sympathetic manner had already won for him the respect and esteem of all those with whom he had come in contact. Also I regret to say I have heard to-day of the death of General Sir Charles Nairne. He was formerly a Fellow of this University his army service was very long and he finally reached the highest post in the Army in India. He was indeed one with whom it was a pleasure and advantage to be associated. These are sad reflections, and the utmost we can do is to pronounce our heartfelt and respectful sympathy with their sorrowing families. It is to you, young men and ladies (to whom I desire to offer my congratulations), who have just received your degrees that the Vice-Chancellor has most appropriately addressed his remarks. Your course of study is now technically concluded, you are equipped for your struggle with the world, and to-day take your place in it. The Vice-Chancellor has called attention to some of the noble characteristics of the great statesman whose life has so lately closed. The address was devoid of reference to those great polemical struggles in which much of his life was passed A reference to them would have been out of place. Men must hold their own opinions as to the right or the wrong of them, but no sooner has the soul passed away, than all with a great and touching unanimity combined to tender a farewell. It may be said of him that he dominated public life in such a way that no leading statesman escaped his influence, whether it acted by way of attraction or the reverse. Hence to adherents of all parties his death meant the removal of one of the greatest powers in English political life, and the national tribute to his memory was a fitting expression of a general feeling of loss. It is natural that we should ask ourselves the question what was it that gained for Mr. Gladstone the place he held in the eyes and minds of his countrymen and that called forth this general expression of sorrow, for we know that while he created the greatest enthusiasm he also encountered the strongest opposition. The Vice-Chancellor has, I think, in the latter part of his admirable address supplied the answer to this question. It was not alone the splendour of his matchless oratory or the power of exposition that could make a budget speech an interesting relaxation and marshal in clear and orderly sequence the details of the most complicated measure, nor indeed, as was said by Lord Salisbury, that his was the most brilliant intellect that Parliament had seen. He was indeed endowed with all these gifts, but his power was based not so much upon them as upon the strength of his convictions, his undaunted courage, his magnanimity and generosity, the uprightness of his life and his unwavering determination to do what he thought was right. He was also singularly kind and generous, markedly to youth when youthful assurance had caused the speaker to considerably overstep the limits of respect to which Mr. Gladstone's age and standing entitled him. These qualities may be displayed in smaller, that is, less conspicuous positions than that in which Mr. Gladstone was so long the leading figure. I have said elsewhere that I consider that the people among whom we at present live are most responsive to sympathy, and to this I would add that they appear to me to be more sensitive and impressionable generally than the less emotional races of colder climates. For this reason, as it appears to me, in this country all that goes to make up a man's personality has a specially deep influence upon those who surround him, whether he holds a high position in the eye of the world or whether the sphere of his activity is limited to matters of less prominence. Though one career may be less conspicuous than another, do not consider that its responsibility is less or that the lessons to which the Vice-Chancellor has drawn attention are less applicable to it. In either sphere stability and rectitude of character and fortitude are bound to make their mark, Besides these a respect for age and the teachings of experience are qualities on which Mr. Gladstone would strongly have insisted. Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you remarked that yon had no intention to make an "ex cathedra" statement; it is also my hope not to appear didactic, I had no intention to be so, but the lessons suggested by the imperishable example before us skilfully set out in your address made me wish to add a word or two to corroborate them. To you, gentlemen, who have to-day technically completed your education in that you have taken your degree, I have to say that is so, but it is as true now as ever it was that education goes on through life and ends only with its close. Should the ambitions of public life or less conspicuous paths attract you, do not neglect the lessons suggested in the Vice-Chancellor's address. Strive also to see things in their true proportions; be not in a hurry to form opinions, submit matters to careful analysis in your mind before you arrive at conclusions; above all remember that in a country where education is not universal, the responsibility of highly educated men to themselves and to their country is exceptionally great. I desire to congratulate you once more on the success you have attained, and to give expression to earnest wishes for success and happiness in the life that lies before you all. In regard to the degrees which you have obtained I can only say in time honoured words, I charge you ever in your life and conversation to show yourselves worthy of the same. (Applause.)

The assembly then rose and remained standing until the retiring procession had left the hall.

THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY

THE JUDGES DIFFER.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, and Mr. C. M. Cursetji, third Judge). Mahomedali Moosa Tyebji sought to recover from John Campbell, the defendant, the rent of a stable for the month of January 1898 and for one month more in lieu of notice.

The defendant contended that plague cases having occurred in the stable, Mr. G. W. Roughton, as "plague authority" for A. Ward, had ordered it to be closed for a month on the 8th January, 1898, and that he was therefore liable only for rent up to 8th January. The third Judge, before whom the case was heard, in a written judgment passed a decree for the plaintiff, ordering defendant to pay the rent for the eight days of January only.

Against this decision, the plaintiff, through his pleader Mr. Suntoke, moved the Full Court, consisting of the Chief and the Third Judges and obtained a *rule nisi* on the ground that Mr. Roughton had no authority to pass the order in question and that even if he had such authority, it did not discharge the tenant from liability to pay the rent.

When the rule came for argument before the Full Court, Mr. Suntoke appeared to support the rule and Mr. Bland of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble appeared for the defendant to show cause.

The Chief Judge, in delivering his decision, said that the point raised in the suit was very important and he thought there ought to be an authoritative decision thereon, The suit was filed to recover rent of a stable and the tenancy was a monthly tenancy In January 1898 Mr. G. W. Roughton, as plague authority of the A. ward, in which the stable was situated, ordered the place to be vacated and closed for a month. The question of Mr. Roughton's authority to pass such an order had been left in a dubious state. The Government had published rules for preventing the spread of the plague at page 200 of the "Bombay Government Gazette." According to those rules the Municipal Commissioner and afterwards the Plague Committee were authorised to order promises to be vacated, after giving the occupants, a written requisition to that effect. But no rule passed by the Government authorised the plague committee to delegate this power to a plague authority; and even if it had such power, a written requisition under the hand of the plague committee would be necessary. In the present case no written requisition was given by Mr. Roughton. The Chief Judge was further of opinion that Mr. Roughton exceeded his authority in the present case, as the above rules referred to "houses" and the Court could not see how stables could come under that designation. But even assuming that Mr. Roughton had such authority, his Honour was of opinion that his order, directing the stable to be closed, did not discharge the tenant from the liability for rent. He was not absolved by the transfer of Property Act Section 108 (c), because here the stable did not become permanently and substantially unfit for the purpose, for which it was let. It was argued that there was a covenant of quiet enjoyment on the landlord's part. Whether that covenant was an absolute one or extended also to acts of third parties like the plague committee his Honour thought there was only a temporary suspension of the tenants' rights in this case as it had become unlawful to use the stable only for one of the purposes for which it was let, but it could have been used for other purposes. The tenants here could not escape liability to pay the rent under section 56 of the Indian Contract Act The contract of letting had not become unlawful The tenant was only prevented from using the premises in a particular way. The general principle underlying such cases was that if either party to a contract could have contemplated a certain contingency and yet made no provision for it in the contract, it was taken that he agreed to carry out his contract even if that contingency occurred. Here the plague had been going on for more than a year before January 1898 and the tenant could have made it a term in the lease that he was not to be liable for rent if he was invicted by the plague authorities. For all these reasons the Chief Judge was of opinion that a decree should be passed for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, As, however, the Third Judge differed from his view, he referred the plaint for the decision of the High Court.

THE NEXT LINK IN CAPE-TO-CAIRO CHAIN.

ROSY PROSPECTS OF THE TANGANYIKA RAILWAY.

MR. LIONEL DECLE draws an inviting picture in the *Fortnightly* of the prospects before the Tanganyika Railway. He is quite willing to let Germany have Zanzibar, provided that this Railway is built without delay. So far the Germans have done little or nothing with their 400,000 square miles in East Africa. Their land except by sea and lake-side, is poor and without minerals. Then he asks:—

If such is the case, what will be the use of a line from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika? Here the conditions are vastly different. To begin with, the proposed line will cross regions rich in coals, rich in minerals, admirably adapted to agriculture, suitable to the cultivation of coffee, sugar, and tobacco; it will cross the Zambesi, that magnificent water way which will bring to the railway goods and produce from the West, which cannot now be forwarded to the coast on account of the heavy cost of porterage over the one hundred and fifty miles which separate the upper from the lower Zambesi, whose naviagation is interrupted by the Kebra Becca rapids. The Tanganyika Railway will, as I will show, open new markets and carry to the South scores of thousands of those magnificent Wanyamwezi labourers I described just now—men who will be delighted to come and work for wages they never dreamt of, men whose labour is urgently needed in the South, and who will return to their country loaded with British goods purchased with their earnings, and whose advent will solve that great problem of finding reliable native labour for South Africa.

"MOUNTAINS OF SOLID IRON."

With this objective before him, the writer proceeds to unfold the scheme:—

Mr. Rhodes proposes to extend, first, the Bulawayo line in a north eastern direction, as far as Gwelo (100 miles from Bulawayo and 160 miles from Fort Salisbury). Thence it would take a bend and run almost due north along the valley of the Sanyati river as far as the Kariba gorge of the Zambesi (about 250 miles). Crossing the Zambesi over the gorge the railway would then run as far as Lake Tanganyika (about 500 miles) through the country lying between Lake Bangweolo and Lake Nyassa. The total length of the proposed extension would therefore be about 900 miles.

Mr. Decle confidently anticipates that "Northern Rhodesia and British Central Africa will, with cheap transport, soon be able to compete with Sumotra, Manilla, and India as tobacco-producing centres." Moreover, "almost every square mile of land north and south of the Zambesi, contains iron ore, and in some places regular mountains of solid iron are to be found."

CHEAP AT TWO MILLIONS.

That the line will pay, the writer argues by comparing the present and and prospective cost of transportation. Now goods going from Chindi by Nyasa cost for overland transit £45 per ton. Then by rail from Cape Town £15 per ton. Now third-class passengers from London by the Chindi-Nyasa route must pay £70 per head and spend sixty days on the entire journey. From London, and by the new railway from Cape Town, the cost would be little over £20 and the time twenty-four days:—

The success which has crowned the Bechuanaland Railway will follow the Tanganyika extension, It is calculated that £2,000,000 will be required to build the line, and if, as suggested by Mr. Rhodes, the British Government gives its guarantee, which will be secured in such a way that the taxpayer can never possibly be called upon to pay a single penny towards it, the money will easily be found at 3½ per cent. which will only mean £75,000 per annum. As I have already shown, the building of this line is still more necessary to consolidate Great Britain's African Empire than ever was the Uganda Railway. Last, but not least, the Tanganyika line will put a stop to the traffic in slaves.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Purul men vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities, Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists 6 Royd Street Calcutta.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

SUGGESTED BY DR. VON SCHAFFE.

THE second portion of His Excellency von Schaffe's paper on Germany and Great Britain which appears in the December *Forum* is less fantastic than the first. In the November number the writer had found in the Armenian atrocity agitation a hypocritical endeavour of Great Britain to force Germany into war with Russia for sinister British ends. He now strongly maintains the solidarity of British and German interests both in the Old World and the New, and suggests his policy for vindicating that solidarity against Russia, whom he persists in regarding as the common enemy. He says:—

Both nations are equally concerned in guarding against the universal dominion of Russia in the Old World; and both should pursue such a policy is would avoid a general clash of arms. This will by possible if England and the Powers of Central Europe stand prepared to assert their tremendous superority by throwing into the balance the greatest arms and the greatest navy in the world, to the end that the peace of the world may be preserved.

The great Land-Power of those Continental States whose future is also menaced by the supremacy of Russia must stand by the side of England to guard against usurpations on the part of Russia. Moreover the fleets of the Triple Alliance would be a very valuable aid to England in that naval battle with Russia which may possibly have to be fought before Alexandria in order that the neutrality of the Suez Canal may be maintained.

IN THE EAST: "OPEN DOORS."

Proceeding to the terms on which such an agreement could be based, the writer sketches first his Oriental and then his Occidental policy:—

The Oriental interests of both nations are identical In my opinion a positive Anglo-German Orienta policy may be formulated as follows: The equal right of all nations to conduct intercourse with all Asiatic countries now under Europen guardianship excepting such only as have already become colonies of individual States, or, to use the words of Lord Salisbury, "the policy of open doors." It only remains for all parties concerned to accept one and the same definition of the term. England would have to advocate such a policy not only in Western Asia, but in Eastern Asia as well. The privilege of "open doors" would have to be extended to all nations, including Russia, France and North America . . . . All the great sea-passages of the world, not only the Suez Canal, but also the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, according to the international proceedings of the Suez Convention, would have to remain neutral avenues, affording free passage to all naval and merchant fleets in times of peace as well as of war. Safe harbours, serving as "points d' appui" of trade and as stations for fleets, not only in the Eastern Mediterranean, but in Eastern Asia as well, should be conceded to every nation,—harbours in the Mediterranean to Russia, and also to Germany, should the latter demand them.

The policy of annexation in particular cases, as in Tunis, Madagascar, and Ton-King, would have to be discontinued in China, Korea, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor; while the principles of the Congo Act should be extended to these territories, All the Powers should be placed in a position to fall to the ground the first who violates the policy of international parity, whether it be upon the Bosphorus, the Suez Canal, or in China.

This would give England the opportunity she seeks in the Far East, and Germany her chance in the Near East. Both Powers are opposed to allowing Asia, East or West, to become the exclusive markets of France and Russia.

IN THE WEST: A GIGANTIC FAIR TRADE UNION.

As counterpart to this Oriental policy, the writer propounds a rather bold proposal for the Occident:—

There are no two groups of States in the Occident whose common interests are more closely identified with a mutual commercial policy than England, on the one hand, and, on the other, the following politically and economically closely related States; viz., Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland, and, perhaps, also the Balkan States and Roumania . . . . If it be possible, in a political and commercial sense, to draw a belt around England and the Central European group from London and Glasgow to Constantinople and Salonica, such a belt should be drawn . . . A harmonious policy of Fair Trade, founded upon treaties not seriously interfering with the autonomy of the separate States constituting the parties to the contract, would create a powerful and effectual weapon against the brutal Prohibition of any third State or group of States.

ANGLO-GERMAN VERSUS PAN-BRITANNIC.

The writer acknowledges that to this policy Agrarianism runs counter in Germany and the "Greater Britain" movement in England; "the question at issue is whether Fair Trade is to be instituted in union with Central Europe or in form of an exclusive Inter-British Customs Union in every part of the world." He admits too that the German has a deeper interest in his Fair Trade policy than Great Britain. Pending the—inevitable as he regards it—independent development of the British Colonies, he grants that "an exclusive commercial policy on the part of the entire British Empire would possibly give the English a considerable advantage for half a century; but Germany's export trade would be greatly injured in consequence." But he ends with the contention:—

Adapting the words of Von Balow, I should say: Unless Germany and Great Britain during the approaching century realise the necessity of standing side by side in the sunshine in union with all civilised nations, they will, in the twenty-first century, find themselves placed in the shadow.

M. LOCKROY'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

MARINE MINISTER'S SENSATIONS.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* writes in February:—The "Corriere del Sera" publishes a triple interview with M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine at Paris, with a French superior officer, and with the head of the Naval-General Staff. The interviews are not from the pen of the journal's ordinary correspondent, but from a Milanese gentleman Signor D'Adda, now in Paris. The possibility of a naval war between France and England is discussed. However, the statements are worded in such form as to make it unlikely that they will be acknowledged. On the other hand, the whole substance of the interviews shows plainly that the real object is to please Italy, to attract her to France and to detach her from the Triplice, and perhaps more, from England, thus following the policy France initiated recently by the re-establishment of commercial relation with Italy, when during the Fashoda incident she realised her isolation. The correspondent begin by saying that at the French Marine Ministry

ABSOLUTE SCEPTICISM PREVAILS

as to the possibility of friendly relations with England, and that for this reason preparation is being made for war according to an already fixed programme. M. Lockroy opens by exclaiming that the much-vaunted English naval organization is a blague. The English possess merely the brutal force of numbers, and the only perfect naval organization is that of Italy, which has few ships, but a marvellous system of mobilisation. The Minister here says other flattering things for Italy's delectation, ending by announcing that he will send a Mediterranean squadron under Admiral Fournier on the first opportunity to visit the Peninsula. M. Lockroy then entered into technical details about the construction of men-of-war expressing himself as strongly against colossal vessels, and as favourable to small and speedy ones. "Our naval programme," he said, "is steelplated cruisers of great power in offence and defence and many very fast, destroyers and submarine boats. Let England continue to build large battleships. We will not repeat the error and imitate her." After announcing a forthcoming book by a French naval officer on an imaginary war between France and Italy allied against England, the Correspondent goes on to retail a conversation with one whom he calls a young superior officer at the Marine Ministry.

"THE HUMILIATION OF FASHODA,"

said this officer, "was good for us. It was a healthy galvanic shock, and we are now preparing ourselves for a mortal duel. That once begun, we will face the English ships only when convenient and necessary, making a scientific war to produce the greater damage to the enemy with the least to ourselves. France will avoid at all costs a battle in the open. If British squadrons blockade our ports we will make it hot for them with submarines." He continues by trying to prove that France will succeed in starving England out, and ends grandly by declaring that "the Latin race has not yet said its last word." Last comes the statement of Admiral de Cuverville (head of the General Naval Staff). He insists on the necessity of

THE LATIN RACE GOING TOGETHER IN THE STRUGGLE OF THE FUTURE.

The Mediterranean, he says, should be a Latin lake. That Franco-Italian interests in the Mediterranean are in conflict is absurd. In this Latin sea there is place for both. "We" (the Admiral continues, and the paper publishes the words in italics) "will never protest, and indeed be content, if Italy occupies Tripoli."

Signor d'Adda, I may add, is a well-known naval expert, and founder of the Italian Naval League.

The French Navy League, founded on the same lines as the society in England, has not been definitely formed. The "Figaro" says its chief objects are to promote in every possible way the development of the Navy and every thing pertaining to it, particularly submarine telegraphic communication. The League will carry on an active propaganda, and the organizing committee believe that it will receive hearty support.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The effective power of rifled guns has been greatly increased by a new gas check, the invention of Lieutenant Dawson, R. N., and Mr. Vickers jun., of the firm of Vickers, Sons, & Maxim. The erosion of the lining or rifling of heavy guns, caused by the sudden escape of high-temperature gas at the moment of explosion of the cartridge, has been a matter of serious inconvenience,as it has hitherto been impossible to altogether prevent the escape of this gas. The new invention is similar to the "cup leather" used in hydraulic engineering work, which, as a perfect gas check, will effectually prevent erosion as well as what is technically called "overramming." "The cup leather" is made of asbestos, covered with copper, and is fixed to the base of the shell by a copper band. At the moment of explosion the flange in the asbestos belt is forced tightly against the rifling of the gun, and is pressed against the shell as it progresses down the narrowing muzzle. The result is that the initial pressure of the explosion is fully maintained; the muzzle velocity is correspondingly increased, and the penetrating power of the gun kept up to its highest standard. At the experiments of the patent with inch guns, the muzzle velocity was found to have increased from about 2,700 to 3,500 feet per second.

The military authorities in Pall Mall were wont to hold that ten regiments at least ought to be added to the strength of the British army in order to maintain an adequate force in India with the necessary reliefs At the same time necessity compels them now to weaken the normal strength of the army at home by furnishing officers and men for outlying acquisitions, to several protectorates in Africa, and to an army of occupation and an Anglo-Egyptian army in Egypt, consituting altogether a serious strain upon a force which may be at any time called upon to furnish an expeditionary corps for some enterprise beyond the sea We do not believe that any save statesman or soldier ever deliberately proposed that the Government in India should adopt a policy of pin-picks on the fronties in order to irritate our neighbours and provoke them to raids which would lead to small wars for the sake of giving experience to our troops. But very naturally soldiers who are keeping watch and ward there are not sorry if occasion arises from time to time to employ the forces under their orders, to give the officers prometson and the men experience.

The American Navy Department are now considering the drawings for a new "dynamite" cruiser, which it is claimed will be the equal of any three battleships afloat. The vessel is to be 300 feet long. 65 feet beam, and 16 feet draught, and her engines art to indicate 9,000 horse-power, and drive her at 19 knots. The ship will have somewhat the lines of the U.S. battleship Texas, and the upper works of the late Spanish cruiser Christobal Colon. She will carry two dynamite guns (one forward and one aft), each being 55 feet long, and placed in an armoured barbette covered by a 2 1-2-inch Krupp steel hood, the armour for the barbette being of 10-inch Krupp steel. The dynamite guns are different in design from those previously used, and more closely resemble modern artillery; the range is given at four miles. It is proposed to convert the Vesuvius into a "destroyer," her guns and their fittings being removed.

Experiments in the utilisation of liquid fuel are continuing in Russia. Trials have been made in one of the Black Sea torpedo-boats, crowned, it is said, with full success, and now, according to the "Cronstadtski Viestnik, a new system is to be tested in the Baltic in the Moonsund, which has the old locomotive boilers, and in one of the Pernov class of boats, fitted with water-tube boilers. The fuel in question is the heavy residual oil of Russian petroleum, know as mazut or astatki. and the new system of applying it is the inventionof an engineer namedShensnovitch, whoseappliance breaks it into spray rapidly by mechanical means. It is forced through spiral tubes, and at the orifice having its rotary motion, it encounters a perforated disc, and is divided into very fine spray. The spraying of the oil is absolutely necessary, and the system proposed is a further modification of the plan of a steam atomiser suggested and tried by Signor Cuniberti who was among the pioneers in the use of liquid fuel in Italy.

The creation of an American fleet for the European station is now described as a "remote probability," and in any case it is not likely that we shall see Admiral Schley at Spithead for several months, and possibly not until late in the summer. It was intended to send a fine squadron to European waters, but circumstances have arisen that will probably make this impossible. The situation at Manila and the necessity of sending out men to Admiral Dewey with light-draught vessels and to man the captured gunboats, combined with the operation of laws which were passed without any anticipation of the conditions that have now arisen, cause a great scarcity of officers and men. If the Navy is to maintain its present forces in efficient state and to provide for the naval activity that must prevail. not only in the Philippines but in the neighbourhood of Cuba and Porto Rico for months to come, it is necessary to add at least 3,000 men to the present enlisted force of 18,000. A few months ago there were 25,000 men but discharges have been so many that the number is already less than 18,000. The ratification of the treaty of peace makes illlegal the maintenance of more than 12,500 men and 1,500 apprentices, but Congress will be asked to increase the numbers to 20,000 and 2,500 respectively. Lieut.-Commander Hawley. who is keenly interested in this matter, points out to the Government that it is losing the opportunity of retaining some thousands of trained men now willing to enlist. There is also an urgent call for officers, and to all the gaps this year's class at Annapolis has been entered prematurely. Engineer officers to the number of one hundred are wanted, but there is no legal power to secure them unless the Personnel Bill passes. Secretary Long, however, is taking steps to enter engineers of the civil branch, whose number is not limited by enactment.

Admiral Sampson is to retain his command of the North Atlantic squadron, which will probably mobilise at Hampton Roads next month, and, for the first time since relations with Spain became strained, will execute manœuvre in the south. The admiral will have with him nearly all the vessels now in the north and will enter Havana Harbour with the whole squadron. The Cubans are to receive a new impression of the American sea power, and the people of Havana, for the first time, will make acquaintance with a large Yankee feet. These arrangements have not yet been finally decided upon, but it is said that the admiral will go from Havana east as far as Porto Rico, and that he may visit other West Indian Islands. The damage inflicted upon the Massachusetts, by running up on the Diamond shoal on entering New York Harbour, involves an outlay of 40,000dols, Captain Ludlow, the pilot, and the navigating officers of the ship have been found guilty of negligence in not having the latest charts on the bridge at tde time. It is belived the obstruction will be removed, but the cost of the work will be 2,000,000dols.

Captain Sigsbee, it will be remembered, was in command of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbour. It is therefore interesting to learn how he regards the matter in the current number of the "Century Magazine." "We have heard much of the motto, 'Remember the Maine,' he says. "If we are satisfied that the Maine was blown up from the outside we have a right to remember her with indignation; but without more conclusive evidence than we now have we are not right if we charge criminality to person. Therefore I conceive that the motto, 'Remember the Maine,' used as a war cry, would not have been justifiable. I should like to make the point here, as I have made its elsewhere, that this great and free country, with its education, good intention and universal moral influence, may go to war to punish but not to revenge. Improperly applied the motto, 'Remember the Maine,' savours too much of revenge, too much of evil for evil; but it may be used in an entirely worthy sense."

The Norwegian Government has ordered from Messrs. Armstrong at Elswick two armourclads of about 4,000 sons. They will apparently resemble, but be imparvements upon, the Harald Haarfagre and Tordenksjold, which have lately built at Low Walker, and are admirably protected and powerfully-armed vessels of 3,556 tons. The new vessels are to have as little wood as possible in their construction and fittings. The armour will be Harvey or nicked steel, and the armament will comprise two 8in. guns in the turrets, as in the earlier ships, and six 6 in, and many smaller quick-firers, with several machine guns. The contract speed is fifteen knots, and the boilers will be of the Belleville type. The Harald Haarfagre steamed at 17·2 knots with natural draught at her trials. The new ships are to be delivered within twenty-two months.

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THE REVISED RULES OF RACING.

At the special general meeting held at the Turf Club House, Calcutta, on the 13th instant, on the proposal of the Hon. Mr. W. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. A. A. Apcar, the new Rules of Racing published in the special number of the "Racing Calendar,' dated the 14th January, 1899, were passed, subject to the following alterations; and it was resolved that, subject to confirmation at the general meeting to be held on the 6th March, 1899, the said new Rules as altered at this meeting should come into operation on the 1st of April, 1899, in supersession of the rules now in force:—

Rule 3.—Add at the end of the Rule the following words:—"The Bombay Presidency shall be deemed to include Sind and all places under the Civil or Military Controls of Bombay."

Rule 34.—Delete the words "or Burma" in last line.—This rule previously provided that a horse got, foaled and bred in India "or Burma" is a country-bred.

Rule 39.—Add at the end of the Rule the following words:—"Provided that the Stewards of the Turf Club may exempt Assam or any part of it from the operation of this rule."—This rule previously provided that no measurement except that of the official measurer can be accepted.

Rule 61.—Delete the last two lines, commencing from the words: "When an entry, &c."—This rule now reads; "A subscriber to a race may transfer the right of entry under his subscription to any other person, but subscriptions, when no entry has been made under them, become void on the death of the subscriber."

Rule 94.—Add after the words "in any case" the following words:—"other than a handicap with welter weights."—This rule now reads: "In handicaps the lowest top weight to be allotted shall be as follows:—In a flat race for horses or ponies, 9st. In a hurdle race or steeple-chase for horses, 11st. In a hurdle race or steeple-chase for ponies 10st. 7lbs. If the highest weight 'accepting' was originally less than the lowest top weight "it shall be" raised to that weight. The highest weight "accepting" "may be" raised above the lowest top weight, if notice of the intended increase is given when the handicap is first published. Provided that h shall not be raised above the original top weight in the handicap, or in any case other than a handicap his with welter weights, more an 10lbs. over the lowest top weight specified above. When the highest weight accepting is raised under this Rule the other weights shall be raised equally.

Rule 98.—For the words "a race" substitute the words "any race other than a match."—This is the rule which provided that a horse to be qualified to run in "a race" must be declared to start.

Rule 114.—After the word "race" strike out "is disqualified," and insert the words "so as to interfere with that of any other horse's chance is liable to disqualification." After the word "lengths' strike out the words "a head of the other" and insert "in front."—This rule now reads:"In a flat race a horse which crosses another in any part of the race so as to interfere with that or any other horse's chance is liable to disqualification unless it be proved that he was two clear lengths in front when he crossed."

Rule 125.—Insert after the words "(if any)" the words "below the horses running the dead-heat,"—This is apparently a technical addition to avoid possible verbal quibbling.

Rule 132.—After the word "he" substitute the words "may be" for the word "is."—This rule previously provided that a horse carrying over-weight is disqualified, &c.

Rule 148—(iv) (b). Strike out the words "under the provisions of Rule 155, or"—This section of Rule 148 now reads: "An objection on the ground that he is disqualified by reason of any default entered in the Forfeit List may be received within seven days, &c."

A general meeting will be held at the Calcutta Club, on Monday, the 6th March, at 9·30 p.m. The Stewards will propose that the new Rules of Racing as passed at the special general meeting on the 13th February, 1899, and published in the *Racing Calendar*, Page 625, be confirmed and come into operation on the 1st April, 1899, without prejudice to any existing rights or liabilities, and with power to exempt from their operation any race meetings held in the months of April and May, 1899, and that from the said 1st of April, 1899, the present Rules of Racing be rescinded save as to any meetings which may be held under them according to the power herein reserved.

THE NEED OF TRANSPORT MULES.

We saw how nearly the Afridi affair miscarried for the want of army transport mule. At any moment on even greater necessity may arise, and the Government of India have hitherto made no sufficient provision to meet an emergency. It is an admitted fact that mules are badly wanted, and if the Indian Government were satisfied that any one could supply them with as many Mountain Battery and Transport mules as they wanted, and of the kind they required, at a moment's notice, they would grant him almost any privilege that was asked. In this connection the acquisition of Kokang may prove a valuable one. Mules are very extensively reared throughout the whole State, and though in size they are mostly small, yet they are of superior quality. Kokang is a hilly country with narrow valleys and elevated plateaus. The average elevation of the plains is about 5,000 feet. This elevation is suitable for the mules, and there is plenty of forage all the year round. The natives generally get Rs. 110 or Rs. 120 for their best mules. If one were to buy two year old mules from Tibet and other places, and import them Kokang would be an excellent place to keep them. They would simply require to be farmed out to the various villages. The Kokang ponies and mules are singularly free from disease, Surra and anthrax are unknown. The country is also rich in other respects. There are gold and copper mines. Silver and lead are worked by the natives—there as well as in the surrounding districts. Coal mines are not wanting. Much rice is grown and a good deal of opium.

BOMBAY ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. P R Harrison, B.A., Acting Chaplain of Colaba has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri and Saint Paul's, Poona.

The Rev J D Ozanne, M.A., Acting Chaplain of Ghorepuri has been appointed to act as Chaplain of Byculla.

The Rev E S Hall, Chaplain of Byculla. has been appointed Chaplain of Colaba.

The Ven W E Scott, MA, Archdeacon of Bombay, was appointed to act as Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop during his tour in the Presidency.

The Rev. J D Ozanne, M.A., probationary Chaplain, has been confirmed as Junior Chaplain, with effect from the 23rd October 1898.

The Rev. W. W. Baillie, M.A., Chaplain of Deolali has been granted nine months' leave on medical certificate from the 24th February 1899.—*Diocesan Record.*

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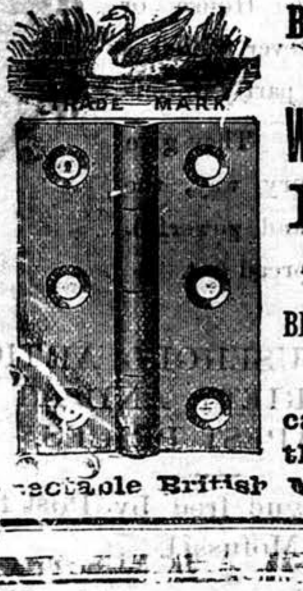

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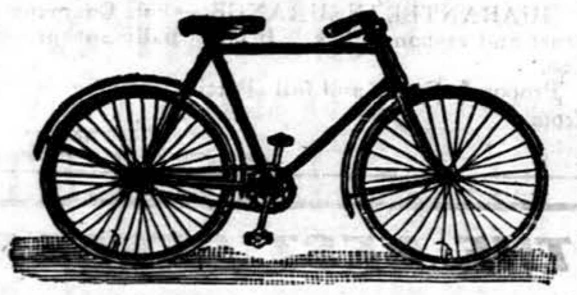

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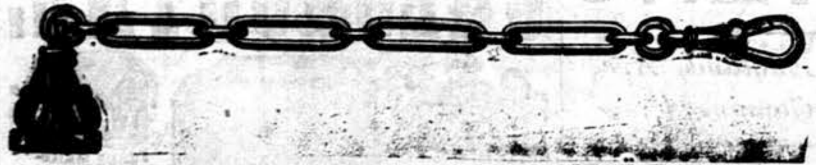
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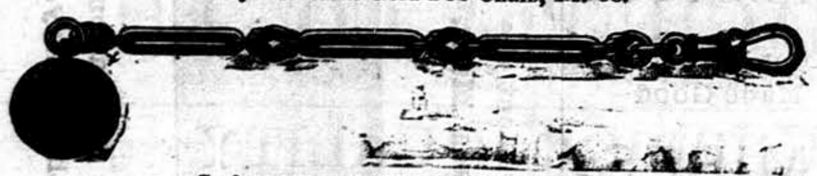
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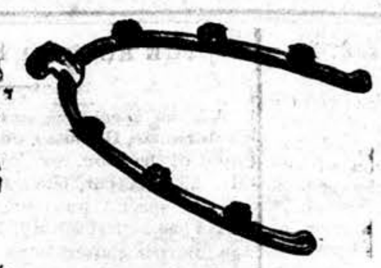
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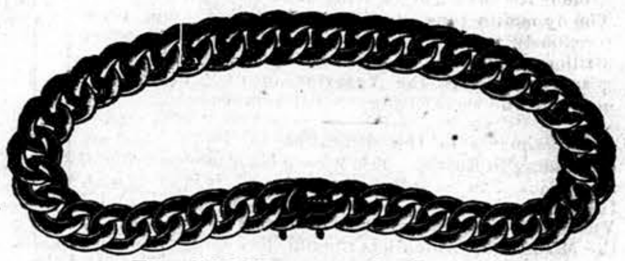
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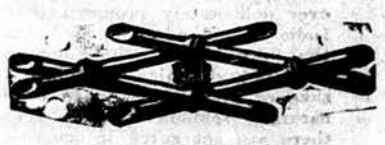
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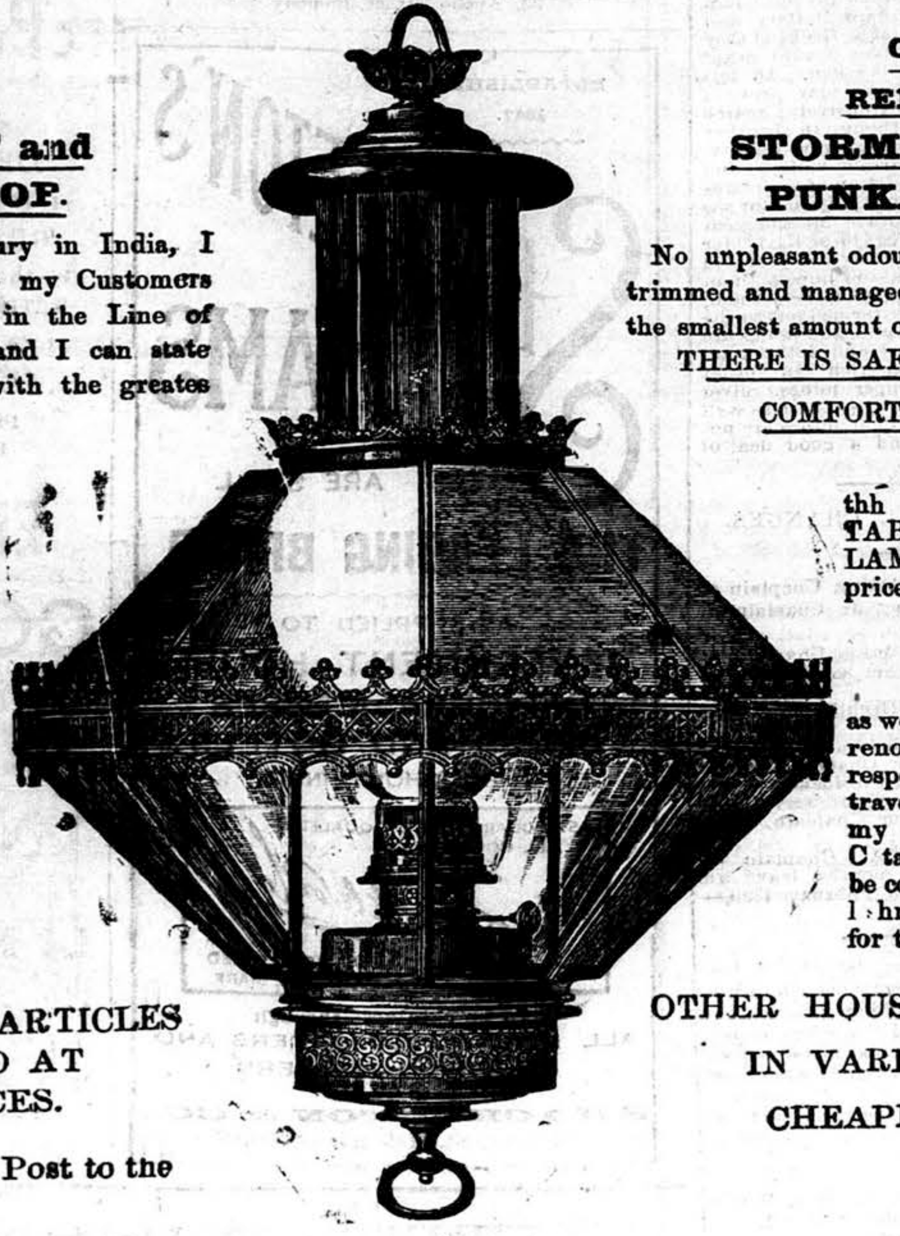

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